The New-York Times.

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CONDITION OF THE CITY

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Order from Gov. Seymour for the Return of State Arms.

Arrival of More Troops from Pennsylvania.

The Military in the City Commanded by Secretary Stanton.

Death of One of the Broadway Squad.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

When the Draft Will Commence Again.

The City was perfectly quiet yesterday, and everything gave indications of a permanent restoration of law and order. Large numbers of people visited the scenes of the late riots, and the events of the past week were almost the sole topic of conversation. It appears to be generally understood that the Government is determined to enforce the draft here, as in other places, and the consequences that are likely to ensue when the drawing recommences formed a large staple of conversation among the people. The number of persons who oppose this determination on the part of the Government is largely decreasing; but those who continue their opposition are more desperate and violent in their language than ever. *They are full of threats and warnings as to the havoc which they are going to make with all* sorts of things—which, together with the flood of anonymous letters that they have commenced sending hither and thither, is the best evidence of their weakness and of the forlorn condition of their cause. Many are under the impression that the draft is to commence again to-day, but we are informed that it will not begin until the exact quota of the City is definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute this as well as all other laws of Congress in this City, regardless of anonymous threats or of open violence.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER.

Citizens to Return the State Arms.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, July 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17.—A sufficient force of the National Guard of the State having arrived in this City to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the several citizen volunteer organizations, formed under his authority for the emergency, be relieved from further duty.

The persons in command of the several detachments of citizen volunteers, to whom arms have been furnished upon the order of the Governor, are directed to return such arms to Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. FARRELL, Commissary-General of Ordnance, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The Commissary-General will receive, and give the receipts for the same. He will also report to these headquarters all persons to whom arms were so delivered, and who neglect to return the same pursuant to this order.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of thanking those citizens who so promptly responded to his call, by volunteering to assist in restoring tranquility. Many gentlemen deserve to be especially named, but the Commander-in-Chief can only on this occasion acknowledge his obligations, and that of the City and State, to all who rendered assistance in maintaining the peace and good order of the City.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General, S. N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

Four regiments of militia arrived here from the seat of war yesterday. They are all Brooklyn troops.

The Twenty-third, Col. EVERDELL; Forty-seventh, Col. MESEROLE; Fifty-second, Col. COLE, and Fifty-sixth, Col. ADAMS, all came by the Camden and Amboy route. The Forty-seventh arrived at 9 o'clock last night, and the three other regiments at 5 in the afternoon; all the troops are in excellent health and spirits. On their arrival at Easton, Penn., they were very hospitably entertained by the people, and were welcomed by the women in a very enthusiastic manner. They partook heartily of the refreshments prepared for them in good style, and, when leaving, they departed for here amid the deafening cheers of the multitudes who had assembled.

ORDERS TO THE TWENTY-SECOND.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—In conformity with orders from General Headquarters, Capts. ROBBINS and RUSSELL will report, with their companies, (K and B,) at these headquarters, to-morrow, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The detachment will relieve that at present stationed at Twentieth Police Precinct.

Capt. FRAZER, with his Company, (A,) will report for duty at 10½ A. M.

The balance of the command will hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's notice, and rendezvous in case of need as already directed.

Those not on duty are not required to wear the uniform. By order,

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Col. Comg.
WM. J. A. MCGRATH, Adjutant.

THE TENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY F, TENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

All the members of this Company are requested to assemble, in full uniform, at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 183 West Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, immediately, or be considered as deserters. By order,

JAS. H. FLEMING, Captain Co. F, 10th regiment N. Y. S. N. G.
H. H. BROWN, Orderly.

CITIZENS VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The headquarters of the Citizen Volunteer corps will be found at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway—Brig.-Gen. WARD B. BURNETT commanding the post.

Seventh-avenue Arsenal Yesterday.

The Seventh-Avenue Arsenal, corner of West Thirty-fifth-st., yesterday, presented as animated an appearance as on the previous days. Col. MYERS is in command, and Capt. SAGE acting as Colonel, has command of the Fire Zouaves. There are upwards of 2,000 troops at the Arsenal. Four 12-pounders guard the streets, with one of the new 25-barrel batteries, which would do dreadful execution, if brought into play. Crowds, during yesterday, flocked around the corners of the streets, but all was perfectly quiet.

The Military Commended for their Bravery by the War Department.

The following dispatch from Washington, relative to the action of the United States forces in this City, during the recent riot, was received at Police Headquarters last evening:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19, 1863.

Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President Board of Metropolitan Police, New-York:

The courage and gallantry of Capt. PUTNAM, of the Twelfth Infantry, and of the soldiers of his command, against the vilest rioters in New-York, has been unofficially communicated to this Department. Suitable acknowledgment will be made as soon as an official report is received. In the meantime, please to communicate to him, and the officers and soldiers who have acted under him, the thanks of this Department. Your Board will also please to report all cases of gallantry and courage that may come to your knowledge, by officers or privates, in order that the Department may make proper acknowledgment.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following are the official orders connected with the retirement of Gen. WOOL from the command of this Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.—In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL is this day relieved from the command of the Department of the East by Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, to whom it is this day surrendered.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Ass't Adj't-General.
OFFICIAL: WILSON BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In obedience to the direction of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX assumes the command of the Department.

All reports and communications will be addressed to No. 44 Bleecker-street.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: WILSON BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.

SERMONS ON THE RIOT.

Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM preached, yesterday morning, a very admirable discourse on the recent riots in this City. His text was "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do;" and the general drift of the sermon was to apply the same sentiment of charity and of consideration to those who have been concerned in these scenes of tumult which he began by comparing with those in the midst of which the execution of our Saviour took place. After giving a vivid picture of the riots of last week, and the horrible scenes of outrage and persecution which accompanied them, he spoke of the hostility which new measures always encounter from the uninformed masses of the community, and then drew attention to the causes of the recent outbreak. He found them, first, in the Conscription law—a measure which always conveys to persons of foreign birth and education the tearing of people from their homes to fight the battles of ambition and of tyranny; and second, to the exemption clause, which, however well intended, was calculated to excite the distrust and resentment of the poorer classes, whom it seemed most sharply and severely to touch. He thought we should make great allowances also, for the ignorance which pervades the community in regard to the character and causes of the war, saying that nothing else could possibly explain the bitter hatred which seems to have been aroused toward the colored race. He deprecated the effect of these excesses upon our reputation abroad, and urged the necessity of sustaining law, order and equity in all our civil and political relations.

After the sermon a very handsome collection was taken up in aid of the colored people, who have suffered most severely from these riots.

REV. DR. OSGOOD ON THE EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Yesterday morning, a large congregation assembled at the Church of the Messiah, to listen to a discourse by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, on the tumultuous events in this City during the past week. The reverend gentleman selected his text from St. Mathew, 5:13—"Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt has lost its savor, &c."

He commenced by alluding to the manifold uses of salt both to man and beast; also spoke of it as one of the great conservative ingredients. It was held in sacred esteem by the Orientals, who eat it in each others company to cement the friendship existing between them. As applied in a similar sense, it was the true Christian conservatism in times of civil commotion. The Christian man was conservative, and therefore he was the salt of the earth, because he believed in keeping cool, and in the sweetness and calmness of his Christian temper, and in guarding himself and others against all ungodly and deadly hates. In times of contention the Christian was calm, not because indifferent, but because he believed in his principles. It was one of the radical principles of Christian men to recognize civil government in its own sphere, while he recognized the civil church in its sphere. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

The moment a man gave himself to rioting that moment he went against the first principles of Christian conscience. He was an enemy of God and of society because he struck at the foundation of civil law. No individual made civil society; civil society formed the individual. Civil law was a divine institution. A man should submit to the penalties of unjust legislation rather than attempt to subvert the law. While a man may have his conscience violated, it should lead him to seek redress, not by breaking down the fabric of law, but by establishing it. In times like these the Christian did not fall into a passion. He had a sure principle to fall back upon. He was not found among rioters. Whether to command the army or to rule the State we knew where to find him—on the side of law and order, and opposed to all conspiracies. Not as a politician, but on Christian principles, he arraigned and condemned the men who incited the fearful outrages of last week. In the name of Christianity and humanity he denounced them. He abominated the rebels who had brought so much blood on this country. To his hearers he would say, clasp not your hands either with the enemies of your State or your country. Christian conservatism in times like these was salt to individual minds and to the body politic. One source of the trouble upon us was the want of a tonic in our politics. It had been the aim of some to see how far they could pamper to the vicious tastes of the people. In educating our sons and daughters they should be trained to active energy, not only to enjoy life, but to do good. There had been a vast deal of corruption among our public men. We had been in the habit of asking for officers those who were the most pliant for our purposes, and not for those who possessed the nobler attributes of man. We should be mindful of our public affairs, and determined that the right man should be given to the right place. There was no mercy in weak clemency, and with public men the most effective method was the most merciful. For our rulers we want men of muscle and pluck, who are ready to lead freemen, and receive their suffrages in return for service rendered. Whenever humanity had been assailed, from the time Christ was crucified, the outrage had been abhorred by all true Christian men. Humanity was not sentimentalism, but a power on earth. We had always been of that humanity who respected not only the majority but the minority. Dr. OSGOOD then spoke of the death of WILLIAM CHANNING, whose funeral solemnities were observed by the Catholics as well as by Protestants. He also described the sorrowful feelings he entertained at witnessing, when a boy, the attack of a mob on the Convent of Mount St. Benedict. The Roman law did not contain the word parricide, because they did not think a man base enough to murder his father. The burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum last week was the most infamous of all acts. The Christian principle was to respect humanity, not in proportion to its power, but in proportion to its needs. If the clergy of this City would exercise their power as they ought to do, it would be seen that while their weapons were not carnal they were yet powerful. We had need to purify our institutions, and to bring up our children to be respecters of the law. So also we needed to regulate our social relations with all men. In his discourse he had not stigmatized any creeds, but only the offenders of the law. We should beware not to apply offensive terms to those who differed with us in opinion either in matters of religion or party politics, know no distinction except between the loyal and disloyal, the keepers and the breakers of the law. Let us respect the workingmen of this great City, and teach them that instead of its being the rich man's City it is preeminently the poor man's City. The people of this City were the owners of it, and the man who assails its laws was an enemy to the working man.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE BROADWAY SQUAD.

The following message was delivered last evening at Police Headquarters:

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Sunday evening.

J. A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Metropolitan Police:

SIR: I regret to inform you that Mr. DIPPLE, one of your command, who was wounded in the late riots, died at this institution at 7 P. M. His death was sudden and unexpected to all of us.

Your obedient servant,
ALFRED NORTH, House Surgeon.

Officer DIPPLE had been a member of the Police force about two years. He was first appointed Patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, and subsequently transferred to the Broadway squad. Many of our readers will recollect him as the polite and gentlemanly officer who for a long time was stationed at Barnum's Museum. He was shot on Tuesday night, while the force of which he was a member were trying to put down the mob in Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The ball penetrated the skin-bone, shattering it in a dreadful manner, and lodging in the marrow of the bone. He was taken to the Hospital soon after the occurrence, and all the efforts and skill of the surgeons have been used in trying to save his life. Superintendent KENNEDY visited him on Saturday, and did all he could to alleviate his sufferings, although he himself was under the care of a policeman, and utterly unfit to leave his house. Saturday evening it was determined by a counsel of Surgeons, that the only way to save DIPPLE's life would be to amputate his limb, and it was finally agreed that this operation should be performed on Sunday afternoon. When the time came for them to amputate they found him rapidly sinking, and very soon he expired. He has left a wife and two children, who reside on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. He was about twenty-six years of age, and was well known throughout the Department as a brave and efficient officer. The flags upon all the Station-houses will be at half-mast to-day in consequence of his death. The time and place of his funeral will be announced in the papers of Tuesday morning.

INCIDENTS.

DESTRUCTION OF A SABBATH SCHOOL BY THE MOB.

Among the atrocities committed by the mob last week was the sacking of a Mission Sabbath School for poor white children, a branch of St. George's Episcopal Church, under the superintendence of Mr. VINCENT COLYER. The school had been in operation for over a year under the charge of the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, and numbered over 100 scholars. Everything in the room was destroyed.

THE COLORED REFUGEES.

The colored refugees at the Police Headquarters yesterday had a Sabbath-school and church service provided for them by Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Vice-President of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, through the kindness of the chief officers of the Police. The large court-room was granted for the purpose, and about 56 children, with 10 colored teachers, attended the school, and nearly 100, chiefly women and children, the prayer-meeting. No more orderly or devoutly pious assembly, we venture to say, could be found in this City.

Many of these people have lost nearly all they possessed. The women, children, and the sick suffer for many necessary comforts. Contributions for them in money sent to Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 30 Bible House, New-York, will be duly acknowledged, either by private letter, or in the public Press, as may be desired.

MATTERS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

FATHER MALONE ON THE RIOT.

At Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., located in Second-street, between North Second and North Third, there was gathered, yesterday morning, a very large congregation, in the expectation that Rev. Father MALONE would address his people in reference to the recent troubles in New-York. In this they were not disappointed. After the usual preliminary and musical exercises, his reverence said that he did not think he should trench on political ground by calling the attention of those present to some truths which were intimately connected with the stirring and disgraceful proceedings during the past week in the Metropolis. He was aware that none of his congregation had been identified with the dark deeds there enacted, and it was a pleasure to him to know that the portion of Brooklyn in which, for over fifteen years, he had been endeavoring to give a tone to public and religious sentiment, had been so orderly and quiet. Still there was no little feeling existing, which rendered it not amiss that he should publicly call attention to the great Catholic truths that underlie all Governments as well as all religions. The Church taught most unmistakably that obedience to the constituted authorities is a Christian duty, in which no good Catholic could fail. St. Paul to the Romans distinctly stated this, and pronounced a damnation upon those proved false to the teachings of such obedience. He did this, too, at a time when the country in which he lived was subject to a tyranny of Pagan oppression. In the present trouble the general and fundamental rule of the Church, which it taught all its members should not be forgotten, or neglected. Every good Catholic would now throw his influence on the side of law and order, showing himself in the hour of trial to be a man of peace, and obedient to the laws of the powers that be. There were cases which might justify revolution and rebellion, but no Irishman should forget the freedom, civil and religious, which he enjoyed in this land of liberty, and to contrast it with the limited privileges of the land of his birth would just at this time produce wholesome results. Now, more than ever, was the time for every Catholic to prove himself a good citizen and frown down the riotous conduct of those too debased to belong to any Church or care for any religious belief.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

THE PREPARATIONS MADE TO DEFEND THE RIVER TOWNS.

On Saturday afternoon two or three delegations from the towns situated on the Hudson river, in the County of Westchester, and which are included in the Metropolitan Police District, visited headquarters, and represented to the authorities there in charge that many threats had been made, by persons connected with the mob, to the effect that on Sunday night these towns would be attacked, plundered and burned. The rumors and sayings of what was to be done by the mob on Sabbath night were truly of an alarming nature.

Two staunch steamboats were therefore speedily prepared, heavily armed and manned with a large force of military and police, and provisioned for three days. The orders were to cruise up and down the North River, and to go as far up as the northern boundary of Westchester County. If any of the rioters commenced their operations in the river towns, the orders were in substance, "to give them grape and plenty of it."

Late last evening a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters, saying that everything in that region was quiet, and had been so throughout the day.

Aid for the Injured Defenders of the City.

We give below a list of the subscriptions received up to Saturday evening for the relief of the members of the Police, Military and Fire Departments, who have been injured in protecting the property of the City during the late riots, and the families of such as have been killed. It was provided that the fund should be placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution; but it will be seen from the following letter that he has requested the aid of a Committee, to be appointed by the subscribers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND—Dear Sir: I highly appreciate the timely effort inaugurated by yourself and other gentlemen last evening to create a fund for the relief of those who have been wounded, or have had members of their families killed, in defence of law and order in this City during the recent riots. I also desire to tender to the gentlemen who selected me as the Treasurer of this fund, my very grateful acknowledgments for the honor. But I have to request that the subscribers to that fund will select a Committee to aid me in its distribution, in view of the already heavy pressure of official business on my time and attention.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The following are the subscriptions:

Leonard W. Jerome	$1,000
Paul S. Forbes	500
Henry J. Raymond	200
Brown, Brothers & Co.	1,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Company	1,000
Henry A. Stone & Co.	100
James H. Banker	200
G. S. Robbins & Son	100
M. H. Grinnell, President, for Sun Ins. Co.	1,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	500
Schuchardt & Gebhard	250
William Agnew & Sons	250
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., by Chas. Dennis, V. P.	1,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	250
John M. Tobin	250
Hudson River Railroad Company	1,000
Bank of Commerce (H. F. Vail, Cashier)	1,000
D. S. Massett	300
Addison G. Jerome	500
Delmonico's	100
H. W. Gray	250

T. C. Durant	100
C. Baker, Jr.	100
Mossam & Ball	100
Richard Schell	100
E. M. Stock	100
Henry Yelverton	100
O. Lawrence	100
Henry F. Vail	100
George F. Talman	100
George J. Forrest	100
John Falbe	100
Wm. H. Marston	100
Maxwell & Co.	100
Moses Taylor	250
Isaac Bell	100
Wm. Clarke	100
Robert Hone	100
Edward Minturn	100
Hallgarten & Herzfeld	100
Simeon Draper	100
Shoe and Leather Bank	100
Broadway Bank	1,000
Francis Bacon	100
Joseph Harper	100
John Hoey	100
United States Insurance Co. of New-York	250
Corn Exchange Bank	500
Board of Brokers (individual subscriptions) to the amount of at least	5,000
David Dows	100
Ezra Nye	100
L. Roberts	100
Howland & Frothingham	100
E. K. Alberts	100
W. D. Mangam	100
Geo. W. Rodgers	100
Total	$30,750

Other books of subscription are still to come in. It is also understood that the Banks of the City will take common action on this subject to-day.

The Negro Victims.

AN APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE COLORED REFUGEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The events of the past week have cast upon the world some 2,000 people of color, homeless, penniless and destitute. A large portion of these have been rescued by the police from the brutal and fiendish mob, hunting them like wild beasts from their domiciles, and through the streets and alleys of our City. Some have found asylums at the station houses, and others are secreted in places of doubtful security. A large number have been carried by night to Blackwell's Island for safety. Hundreds are still lurking about the suburbs of the City, on Long Island, and in the woods along Harlem River. Some have been rescued from under piers on the North and East Rivers, where they were thrown in to drown. Parents are parted from children, and husbands and fathers have been either murdered or driven without the City. *In one instance, a father, after rescuing his family from his burning home, was thrown back into the flames and burned to death.* In another instance, a child was taken from its mother's arms and dashed into the rear yard, some forty feet. Many are bruised and maimed for life by fiendish outrages. The old and decrepit, in many instances driven from sick beds, are lying on bare floors, and the damp flag-stones of Station-houses. They have been stripped of every article of clothing and furniture, which now make comfortable the homes of their persecutors.

With this harrowing recital I have only to ask the public of New-York and the public for aid. They only require to know the channels to swell them to repletion. To aid them by food and clothing is the first necessity. They are in need of everything in the shape of clothing, particularly women and children. I have, under the direction of the Police Commission, taken temporary charge of the fugitives. All articles of food or clothing may be sent to the office of ABRAHAM BEAL, No. 13 Centre-street. In the meantime churches and committees should come together immediately, and arrange for some plan of raising and disbursing money. Farmers in the country who desire to aid the fugitives by employment will please address me, stating what kind of help they require, and if possible neighborhoods should receive one or two families into their midst. This becomes the more necessary as they have no homes to return to, and in many districts the fiendish spirit that sought to destroy them will not allow them to return, except under protection which the limited means of the Police will not allow them to extend.

Aid must be extended promptly, especially that of clothing, and women and children's under clothing.

These I will receive and distribute. Money contributions should be reserved for authorized Committees, which cannot be too prompt in organizing.

JOHN H. KEYSER.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A preliminary meeting of merchants was held at MCCULLOUGH's salesroom, at 1 P. M. Saturday, for the purpose of devising some means of relief for the colored population of New-York and Brooklyn. JONATHAN STURGES, Esq., was called to the Chair, and CHARLES E. BEEBE appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. D. MCKENZIE, Esq., a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to make arrangements for calling a general meeting of the merchants at 2 P. M. Monday, at which resolutions will be offered, and subscription lists opened to a fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of those unfortunate victims of the merciless mob which has recently ruled the City.

Messrs. Benjamin H. Sherman, Geo. C. Collins, John D. McKenzie, Wm. A. Booth and A. F. Ockershausen were appointed said Committee. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

The meeting will be held at 12 P. M., this day, at MCCULLOUGH's sales room, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street.

Life Insurance Companies and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very candid and able manner in which you have discussed the various questions suggested by the recent outrageous conduct of a portion of those claiming to be citizens of this Republic, induces me to address you very briefly upon an important subject.

There is a large class of our citizens who, for the benefit of their families, have taken out policies in Life Insurance Companies. It is as much as they can do, with their limited means, to keep up their policies from relapsing, and thus become of no value, in case of their death, to their families.

If they are drafted they must go to the war, for they are not able to pay $300. And if they go to the war they must pay $50 on every $1,000 insured, or their policy, in case of their death, becomes of no value.

This would seem a great hardship to the family of the man who risks his life for the preservation of his country. Is there is no way in which this matter can be so adjusted as to secure the amount insured to the family of the man killed in defence of his country?

The second question is this: Suppose a man who has a life policy is killed in the City, whilst acting as Special Police, City Guard, or what-not? Will his family be deprived of the amount assured on his life? Yours, respectfully, W. B. J.

Exemption from the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If a man is drafted under the Conscription Act and pays $300 to the Government for his exemption, is his place supplied by *drafting* another man, or does the Government undertake to *hire* a substitute for him?

There is an honest difference of opinion on this point, and it seems to be of sufficient importance, at the present time, to be verified to a full and explicit answer. Will you have the goodness to furnish it and oblige UNION.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be worth your while to explain to the people that the provision of the Conscription law, so much and boisterously complained of, *viz.*, that $300 will pay for a substitute, does not *make a single poor man more go to the war?*

If of 100 conscripts, ten pay their $300, ten new ones are not drawn, but the Government provides the ten men. This is very simple and very plain, yet it is not understood by the people; otherwise the complaint of the $300 clause would be the simple jealousy of the pedestrian against the person who can pay the omnibus hire.

I am sure it would do no harm to speak and speak repeatedly of this fact. F. L.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Port Hudson.

Great Torchlight Procession in New-Orleans.

The steamer *Thomas A. Scott* arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans on the 11th inst. Her news is only one day later than that by the *Locust Point*, published yesterday. The following matters of interest we find in the *Era* of the 12th:

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

From a number of naval officers who were at Port Hudson at the time of its surrender to Major-Gen. BANKS, and who have since returned to New-Orleans, we have obtained the following particulars in regard to the immediate causes which led to its capitulation, and the manner in which they were brought about. The number and standing of the gentlemen with whom we have conversed on the subject is confirming that the statement is correct:

On the morning of the 7th inst., as stated in the dispatch of our correspondent at Port Hudson, a salute was fired from both the upper and lower fleets immediately on the receipt of the news from Vicksburgh, and the bands of the different regiments struck up national and patriotic airs. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among our soldiers all day, and the proximity of the contending forces enabled the rebels in Port Hudson to hear the cheering without enlightening them as to the cause.

At several points on the lines, the rebels and our troops were so near together that conversations could be held, and were carried on, without danger to either party.

Towards evening on the 7th, the curiosity of the rebels to learn what was going on, became so great that one of their officers called out to a Union officer, asking: "What are you making all that noise about?" The answer was: "We have taken Vicksburgh."

The rebel officer said he did not believe it, and on being asked what would convince him of its truth, he replied, "Nothing but a copy of the dispatch, or some reliable authority."

The Union officer then told him he would procure a copy of Gen. GRANT's official dispatch, and pass it over the parapet to him. The rebel said if he would do so, and vouch for its genuineness on his honor as a gentleman and a soldier, he would be convinced.

The Union officer at once procured a copy of the dispatch, and taking it to the enemy's breastworks, gave it to the officer with whom he had been conversing, and at the same time assured him, on the honor of a soldier, that the dispatch was genuine, and that he had copied it with his own hand. The rebel having read it, said he was satisfied of its truthfulness, and that he thought it useless for Port Hudson longer to attempt to hold out.

Things remained in the same position as previous to the interview, until 2 o'clock the next morning, when a parley was sounded from the rebel works, which was answered, and an officer came out with a dispatch from Gen. GARDNER asking on what terms a surrender would be accepted.

As soon as the message could be conveyed to Gen. BANKS, an answer was returned, in effect that only an unconditional surrender would be accepted.

Gen. GARDNER accepted the terms, and asked a few hours to make the necessary arrangements. He was given twenty-four hours, but did not take that length of time. At 12 M., on the 8th of July, our forces entered Port Hudson, and became the masters of that stronghold.

The rebels were all drawn up in line of battle, with arms stacked in front of them, and the hungry soldiers of Gen. GARDNER were promptly fed from the commissariat of our army.

In another part of the *Era* we find the following:

"We have some additional details in regard to the surrender of Port Hudson.

The surrender was tendered on the 8th, and Gen. BANKS marched in and took possession on the 9th.

The number of rebel soldiers drawn up in line, when the surrender took place, was about four thousand.

In addition to this number, there were about fifteen hundred sick and wounded; the wounded numbered about five hundred. The wounds are generally very severe, in the head, and by the bullets of sharpshooters.

Our batteries had done a great deal of damage, having destroyed an immense amount of stores.

The United States flag was run up at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., and was saluted by the *Hartford* as she passed.

There had been terrible sickness in the garrison, and almost total destitution of medicine. They suffered terribly from this cause.

There was a good supply of ammunition, all of which fell into our hands.

At the time the *Hartford* left Port Hudson, Gen. BANKS had not paroled any of the rebel prisoners."

THE HARTFORD AND ALBATROSS.

A scene of the greatest excitement was created on and near the levee yesterday evening, by the announcement that the *Hartford* and *Albatross* had arrived from above Port Hudson, after four months' hard and dangerous service between the rebel strongholds, that have for so long blocked navigation on the Father of Waters.

Immediately on the hoisting of the stars and stripes over the rebel works at Port Hudson, the *Hartford* dropped down and fired a national salute in honor of the event. Shortly after, accompanied by the *Albatross* and *Estrella*, she steamed slowly down the river, receiving the cheers and congratulations of both the army and navy as she passed along.

While lying opposite Port Hudson, these vessels were visited by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, and the officers and crews received the thanks of the Commanding General for the efficient aid they had rendered him in the recent eventful campaign.

From Baton Rouge down they came along slowly, carefully examining every point where rebel batteries were reported stationed, and firing wherever it was probable rebel guns might be concealed, but they could discover nothing, nor get an answering shot. They arrived here at a quarter-past six o'clock last evening.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

In response to the call of a number of Union citizens, there was a great outpouring of the people and a grand torchlight procession last night in honor of the success of our arms at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. Hon. THOS. J. DURANT addressed a great meeting on Canal-street; another large meeting was also held on Canal-street, near the Iron House, where patriotic speeches were delivered by several distinguished speakers.

At the conclusion of these proceedings, an immense torchlight procession formed, with the right resting on Canal-street, under the direction of T. GUYOL, Esq., Chief Marshal. It proceeded up St. Charles-street to Poydras, down Poydras to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, up Julia to Camp, up Camp to Prytania, up Prytania to Terpsichore, down Terpsichore to Coliseum, up Coliseum, stopping at the residence of Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, to Felicity, down Felicity to Magazine, down Magazine to Julia, up Julia to Camp, down Camp, stopping at the *Era* office, thence to Canal-street, where the procession was dismissed.

A large number of residences were brilliantly illuminated. Among them we noticed the business house of NORTH & Co., No. 48 Chartres-street, and the store of SHAPLEIGH & Co., No. [illegible] Canal-street. Both these firms had flung to the breeze immense United States flags during the day, and kept open house, with a bountiful supply of the good things of the world.

The rooms of the Sanitary Commission, No. 23 Carondelet-street, were also brilliantly lighted up, and a full supply of creature comforts were offered by these gentlemen to the friends of the Union.

The procession halted in front of the residence of Admiral FARRAGUT, and on the appearance of that veteran in response to the call of the crowd, he was hailed with tremendous applause.

The crowd that followed the procession throughout the entire length of the route, was larger than the procession itself, filling the streets from banquette to banquette. Cheers were given for the Union, for Gen. BANKS, for President LINCOLN, and for Gen. GRANT.

The utmost order prevailed throughout the evening, and we have heard of no accidents or unpleasant incidents to mar the harmony of the occasion.

From Boston.

FLAGS FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS COLORED TROOPS, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 18.

Four beautiful flags, the gift of the women of Ohio, were to-day presented to the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts (colored) regiment by Gov. ANDREW, who made an eloquent address on the occasion. Col. HOLLOWELL appropriately replied on behalf of the regiment.

Lieut. [illegible] shot Private [illegible] (colored) at the camp at Readville to-day, it is supposed fatally, for alleged insubordination. The affair will be investigated by the commandant of the post.

One hundred guns were fired in Cambridge to-day in honor of the fall of Port Hudson.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of London and the Hansa.

Views of the English Press on Lee's Invasion.

The Case of the "Margaret and Jessie" Before Parliament.

The Postponed Debate on Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition.

Correspondence on a Prize Case Between Mr. Seward and the British Government.

Letter from Mr. Lindsay on His Interview with the French Emperor.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The new Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. PETRIE, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 8th, also arrived yesterday.

The Cunard screw steamer *Olympus* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th, and the Inman steamer *City of New-York* early on the morning of the 8th inst.

COMMENTS ON LEE'S INVASION.

The invasion of the North, as detailed in the news per the *City of New-York*, attracts the attention of the English journals.

The London Times remarks that LEE seems to be holding a sufficient force on the south of the Potomac to checkmate HOOKER, and hold him paralyzed while he is pushing his forces steadily forward in Maryland and Pennsylvania, to prepare the way perhaps for some more important movement on Washington or Baltimore. The North have to face an organized invasion on the largest scale, directed by a leader who has defeated all their Generals in succession with forces far inferior to the powerful army he now commands. The Capital is fast being surrounded. The railways are seized. The enemy is spreading fast over one of the richest and most populous States. On the other side there is an inapprehensible attitude of helplessness in the Washington Government, and army. HOOKER succeeds in making the sole army of defence on which the Federals can depend as useless in a great emergency as 70,000 men can possibly be. If he succeeds in isolating the Capital, HOOKER will be obliged to meet him at last, for the Government cannot possibly afford to be shut off from the North-western States. In the interest of peace, it is to be hoped that Gen. LEE will at least make the invasion sufficiently effective to disgust the Northern people with the war, and to shame their leaders out of their boasting and conceit. Their Presses and their public men have dinned into their ears so incessantly the weakness of the rebels, and their own invincible superiority, that it is impossible to rouse them now to a sense of their real danger.

The *Daily News* remarks that this invasion will show whether the Northern people are still in earnest in the prosecution of the war, and will furnish conclusive proof as to whether the continuance of the civil war is or is not justifiable, or likely to prove in the end successful. It would be absurd to organize expeditions to the South if the States from which the men of those expeditions are obtained are content to submit to the Southern invaders.

The *Morning Post* says that whatever may be Gen. LEE's designs, he is taking time to mature them, and evidently contemplates striking, if possible, a decisive blow. This he would not attempt without such a force as would render victory almost certain.

The *Morning Herald* does not think that LEE intends to capture either Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia. Pittsburgh, the great foundry of the United States, would be a greater prize. But it is quite likely that LEE has no such ambitious scheme, and that his march across the frontier is dictated by the desideratum of making the enemy's country support the war, and of teaching Northern citizens some of its misfortunes if not its horrors. The undisturbed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, in itself, gives LEE the command of a very productive district at harvest time. The presence of Confederate troops will teach the North something of the hardships of the war they are forcing on the South. If LEE can hold his own for the next two months, he will have achieved great things for the South, even if he stops where he is. It will show to Europe that the nation which boasts of its power to conquer seven millions of free men cannot defend its own soil. It will prove even to the North itself the utter hopelessness of its dream of subjugation. If HOOKER attacks, he must do so at a disadvantage. If he leaves the enemy unmolested, he gives him a moral triumph which will tell most injuriously upon public opinion in the North and in Europe.

THE CASE OF THE "WILL-O'-THE-WISP."

The correspondence relative to the seizure of the schooner *Will-o'-the-Wisp* by the United States ship *Montgomery* is published. The facts of the case as detailed before the United States Prize Court are already known. The Court held that the capture was not warranted, but owing to some suspicious circumstances the Court deemed that the captors should only pay their own expenses. Correspondence ensued upon this, and Earl RUSSELL requested Lord LYONS to state to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government were dissatisfied with the decision, and considered that some compensation should be granted to the owners. Mr. SEWARD replied that if the owners were dissatisfied they might carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Earl RUSSELL, therefore, writes to Lord LYONS requesting him to inform Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government have heard with regret the answer which he has returned on behalf of the United States, and still hopes he will reconsider the matter. "The circumstances of the case," he says, "presents so clear an instance of unjustifiable seizure, and the ground alleged by the Judge for not awarding the costs, at least, if not also damages, is so inadequate on the face of it, as to enable Mr. SEWARD upon consulting the law officers of the United States Government, to grant the redress prayed for without subjecting the injured parties to the delay and expense of further judicial proceedings."

This expression of opinion is duly made by Lord LYONS, and Mr. SEWARD, in a long reply, states that, if so it would be "incumbent" on the part of the United Government to withdraw their confidence from the judicial tribunals of the country. In accordance with the directions of Earl RUSSELL the case was not pressed further, and there the matter rests.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the subject, and is glad that Mr. SEWARD's peevish letter was not replied to. It says:

"While we sympathize with the loss and inconvenience inflicted on the parties interested in the *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the general tenor of the judgment, and nothing to gain, as a nation, by pushing the pretensions of neutrals beyond their settled limits. Had the ship been condemned, and that condemnation confirmed on appeal, it would have been our duty to demand redress.

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but we cannot compel, and ought not to expect, an angry belligerent to be generous as well as just."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

The following proceedings took place on the 6th:—

THE MARGARET AND JESSIE.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD inquired whether the Government had received any report in reference to the firing into the ship *Margaret and Jessie* in British waters; and if so, whether it would be laid upon the table.

Mr. LAYARD replied that Her Majesty's Government had received from the Government of the Bahamas an account which tallied pretty well with the reports which had appeared in the public prints. It consisted of the depositions of the commander and officers of the *Margaret and Jessie*. At the same time they had heard from Washington that a similar account appeared in the American papers. Mr. SEWARD wrote to Lord LYONS, stating that he had received from the commander of the *Rhode Island* an account of the same transaction, excepting that the commander denied that he fired at the vessel in British waters. But if it turned out that the vessel was fired upon in British waters and injured, the most ample redress would be afforded. [Cheers.]

THE DEBATE ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether he would grant some day for the resumption of the debate that had already taken place on the recognition of the Southern States of North America. He would ask him to give him [illegible] Thursday [illegible] he hoped at least he would give him Monday, the 13th. [illegible]

Lord PALMERSTON—I can assure my honorable and learned friend that the Government have every desire to accommodate him; but I must remind the House that this is the 6th of July, and I do not think the House will [illegible] to sit much beyond the end of this month. I therefore propose that it shall be a give and take arrangement. The Government will give Monday night, provided the House will consent, as I hope they will do, to let the Government bring in their bill on fortifications to-night and take a second reading on Thursday. In that case we will consent to Monday.

Mr. ROEBUCK—I hope the noble Lord will allow me to ask one more question, or rather to make a suggestion, and that is, that he should fix the debate for first order of the day for Monday, and that he will fix it on Thursday, for the house has seen that the intentions of the Government have been frustrated when they have [illegible]. I hope, therefore, that the noble Lord will do that on Thursday next.

Lord PALMERSTON—We will concur with my honorable and learned friend in giving the utmost facility to the arrangement. [Hear.]

PARLIAMENT AND POLAND.

Mr. WALPOLE on the 6th asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any foundation for a statement which had appeared in the newspaper *La France*, to the effect that England was so far committed upon the question of Poland that in the event of war arising out of it between France and Russia she could not remain neutral; whether there was any ground, so far as this country was concerned, for a suggestion which had been repeatedly put forward in French newspapers, and particularly in the *Constitutionnel*, that the negotiations relating to Poland might terminate in war; and whether Her Majesty's Government had laid down as a principle in those negotiations that this country would in no case intervene with armed force in the quarrel between the Emperor of Russia and his Polish subjects.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am glad to answer the question of my honorable friend by stating that Her Majesty's Government have in this matter pursued the standing policy of England—namely, not to contract prospective engagements with regard to events which cannot be precisely foreseen. [Hear, hear.] We have entered into no engagements with any foreign Power on the subject to which my honorable friend has alluded. We are, therefore, perfectly free to act in regard to any event which may occur in the manner which appears to be most expedient and consistent with the interests of this country. [Hear, hear.]

The proceedings in Parliament on the 7th inst. were quite unimportant.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET, in a letter to the *Times*, pronounces the report that he is to take command of the British squadron on the North American station is quite unfounded.

All hopes of immediately repairing the injured link in the Malta and Alexandria telegraph cable have been abandoned, and an interruption of several months is feared.

THE INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

LETTER FROM MR. LINDSAY.

SIR: Pardon me for saying it would have been as well to have reserved your comments on the statements made by Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons on Tuesday night until the debate was ended. The debate is yet pending, and those comments can only prejudice. In the meantime, I think it due to Mr. ROEBUCK to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place and circumstances, when the debate is resumed. I have to regret that it is postponed for a time even so long as the 13th inst.

You have been pleased to speak of us as self-constituted Ambassadors. I have only to reply that at my first interview with the Emperor, in January, 1862, I was accompanied by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. That interview was proposed upon matters referring exclusively to English and French maritime interests.

My subsequent interviews with the Emperor, preceding the last, were upon a like mission. At some of them he introduced the subject of the civil war in America, and spoke freely upon it. Whatever he said was fully reported by me at the time to Lord COWLEY, with the Emperor's knowledge and permission. The interview I had in company with Mr. ROEBUCK, on the 23d ult., to which he referred in the House, was brought about by circumstances which, in due time, shall be fully made known to the country. I should have had no objection to make what then passed equally known to Lord COWLEY, when returning to London from Fontainebleau, through Paris, had time permitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. S. LINDSAY.

No. 8 AUSTIN FRIARS, CITY, June 2.

THE REBEL PIRATES IN BRAZIL.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS AS TO THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

The proceedings of the Confederate steamers *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Florida*, which recently visited the ports of Fernando, Noronha, Pernambuco and Bahia, have given rise to questions from which serious complications may not improbably result.

Upon the 12th ult. the American Consul complained that sailors belonging to Federal vessels burnt by the *Alabama* and *Florida* put ashore at Bahia and placed in charge of the Brazilian authorities under the protection of the American Consul, had been subsequently taken on board the Confederate privateers, and now formed portion of their crews.

Immediately upon the receipt of this communication the President of the Province of Bahia addressed letters to the commanders of the Confederate privateers, stating "this fact" was a flagrant breach of the neutrality imposed upon itself by the Government of Brazil, that he protested warmly against such violation, and requested that the individuals in question might be given up.

The Confederate officers denied that any such occurrence had taken place, and their vessels were permitted to leave the port.

Previously to this incident, upon the 14th ult. the English ship *Castor*, loaded with coal, said to be bound for Shanghai, entered the port of Bahia, ostensibly to repair damages.

Upon the 15th the American Consul informed the President of Bahia that the *Castor* had on board several pieces of artillery and some twenty sailors, intended for the *Alabama* or the *Georgia*.

The President next day forwarded this complaint to the English Consul at Bahia, inviting him to accompany the Custom-house officers on board the *Castor*, to see whether the complaint had any foundation. Meantime the *Castor* had commenced discharging a portion of her coal into the Confederate cruisers. Upon the 18th the English Consul returned the following reply: "The denunciation of the American Consul is devoid of foundation. The facts he has put forward are quite inexact. The opinion he expresses is entirely illusive. The English Consul has been on board the *Castor*; has ascertained that she does not carry arms; that her crew consists only of the men upon the ship's books, and that the only real fact of those alleged is her delivery of coal—a proceeding which it is the sole aim of the American Consul to prevent. The Consul is ready to be present at the visit proposed by the President. The Captain of the *Castor* is perfectly willing to permit such visit; but the Consul, in any case, protests against every act assuming the character of the right of search or of requisition by the Consul of the United States. He (the English Consul) entertains grave doubts of the American Consul's right, owing to the mere supply of coal, to raise any claim against an English ship belonging to a neutral nation, at anchor in the harbor of Bahia, a neutral port. The neutrality resulting from the independent exercise of its rights by a State cannot obstruct commercial relations, and a belligerent Power is not entitled to demand their cessation in a neutral port, between its opponent and the subjects of a neutral nation. Toleration by the President of the province of the supply of coal by an English ship to the Confederate cruisers in this port cannot (without infringing common sense and international law) be considered a hostile act, contrary to the strict neutrality of Brazil."

The proposed visit on board the *Castor* took place, accompanied by interrogation of the Captain and crew. The result showed no proof whatever of the allegations, although they seemed pretty clear that the cargo of coal had no other original destination than the Confederate privateers. *The Captain of the Alabama, indeed, admitted the fact, plainly declaring* that he had a perfect right to purchase coal in England, and to provide for its discharge taking place out of a neutral ship, within a neutral port. Capt. SEMMES at the same time requested the President's authorization to continue taking coal.

The President replied that the coal must be put on shore and sent into the market, where Capt. SEMMES could buy as much as he pleased. He added that his instructions forbade him to allow the delivery of any kind of goods coming direct from another country, where the sale had taken place abroad.

The American Consul, however, still insisting upon search for the delivery of contraband of war, the English Consul upon the 21st opposed the application, repeating more forcibly his arguments of the 18th. The President, therefore, upon the 23d notified to the American Consul that his duty was confined to confiscating contraband whenever its existence was proved, but did not extend to making investigations upon the subject.

The American Consul, still persisting, again received the same reply, the President declaring himself convinced that the alleged delivery of arms and munitions had not taken place.

The consignees of the *Castor*, in concert with the British Consul, upon their parts offered to unload the ship entirely, provided the expenses were paid by Brazil. The President forwarded this offer to the American Consul, with a proposition that the latter should defray the costs.

At this juncture the Federal steam frigate *Mohican* put in at Bahia, and a report was immediately circulated that she intended to seize the *Castor*. The Captain of the English vessel (while drunk, as is rumored) attempted to leave the port without having complied with the form required by the Customs. He was brought to by the guns of the forts, put back, and went through the accustomed formalities preparatory to setting sail anew. Before the *Castor* was outside the harbor, the *Mohican* got up steam and went in pursuit. Perceiving himself chased, the Captain of the *Castor* determined not to leave the port, but to place himself under the protection of Brazilian ships until the arrival of an English man-of-war. Thereupon the *Mohican* left Bahia to look after the Confederate privateers, and upon the 1st inst. an American brig, coming from Rio Grande do Sul, reported having recently passed the *Florida*, with the *Mohican* in chase.

The above facts were all respecting the matter known at Rio upon the 8th. They have given rise to an exchange of notes between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the United States. The latter is reported to have sent in an *ultimatum*, demanding: 1st. The dismissal from their posts of the Presidents of Bahia and Pernambuco. 2d. Payment by the Brazilian Government of the value of Federal ships captured or burnt in Brazilian ports or waters. 3d. An indemnity.

A rumor is current that the dispute has been settled, but in what manner has not transpired. The report, in fact, must be taken with all reserve.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had gone to Vichy.

M. BILLAULT will preside at the Council of Ministers during his absence.

Prince NAPOLEON had returned to Paris.

The Bourse on the 7th was dull. Rentes closed at 68.60.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers is still in abeyance—but it continues to be asserted at Berlin that it will be of a conciliatory and peaceful character.

La Patrie maintains that it is impossible to arrive by diplomacy at a solution of the Polish question; and that diplomacy having done its part, it is now time that that of war should begin.

Trains had ceased running upon the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh Railway, in pursuance of the recent decree by the National Government.

The 48,000 roubles appropriated by the Post-office officials had been transferred to the Exchequer of the National Government. Insurgent victories at Medelon and Drazeryo are reported.

The Russians bombarded and pillaged the town of Warta, near Kalisch.

The Courrier du Dimanche has published the "analysis" of a confidential dispatch forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to Baron GROS on the 4th of May, written to acquaint him with the impressions of the French Cabinet as to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note of the 26th of April. The analysis is as follows:

"The Minister forwards to MM. le Duc de GRAMMONT and Baron GROS a copy of the dispatches sent on the 26th of April by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Barons BUDBERG and BRUNNOW. From these dispatches we perceive that Russia does not deny the present abnormal state of Poland. She admits the just interest which neighboring Powers, and those who were concerned in regulating the condition of Europe must take in any event tending to disturb it, and also the opportuneness of their advising as to the means of placing Poland in a condition of lasting peace. Further she admits that it is desirable to come to an understanding on the best means of doing so, and that mutual explanations between the Powers may lead to a result beneficial to the general interests of Europe. The Cabinet of the Tuileries is inclined to follow in the path indicated by Russia, but it requires to know the form of the deliberations, to be taken, and to consult the views of England and Austria.

As to the objections advanced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Imperial Government does not consider them irrefutable. In their view the troubles of Poland are less due to revolutionary excitement and propagandism than to the actual condition of the country. They consider that as it is the duty of an enlightened Government to remove all excuse for subversive passions, so that duty is best carried out by satisfying all legitimate desires.

No doubt there exists in Europe a destructive party, (*un parti désorganisateur*,) and it is possible that this party, the only chance of whose success lies in exaggerated resistance offered to it by ill-judging nations, may have tried to benefit by the troubles in Poland; but we must do the chiefs of the insurrection the justice to say that they declined such assistance, and have preserved to the movement an entirely national character. It is not the revolution which has caused the condition of Poland, but the condition of Poland which calls forth revolution. Hence the right of the European Cabinets to interfere.

Baron GROS and le Duc de GRAMMONT are requested to press these ideas in any interviews they may have with Earl RUSSELL and Count RECHBERG, and to report to their Governments the views of the Cabinets to which they are accredited.

DROUYN DE LHUYS."

CRACOW, Sunday, July 5.

The *Czas* of to-day publishes an article which says:

"Poland is compelled to continue the struggle for independence. The six points in the notes of the three Powers cannot be accepted by the country."

The *Czas* considers that those who have destroyed liberty at home will give no help to Poland; but that the friends of Poland cannot remain indifferent, for the subjugation of Poland would be the defeat of liberty.

A detachment of 500 insurgents engaged the enemy upon the 1st inst. at Kleczew, near Orzyce.

Count MYCIELSKI defeated a Cossack detachment upon the 4th.

The Russians have pillaged the town of Radziwilow.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

PARIS, Saturday, July 4.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of to-day says:

"The reply of Russia, which was expected at Paris in a few days, will not improbably suffer a fresh delay. It would seem, from intelligence we have received, that the Russian Government awaits the result of the debates about to take place in the English Parliament on the 10th, upon Mr. HENNESSY's motion, in order to shape its answer according to the attitude assumed by the British Cabinet."

The same article states:

"All that we learn from different quarters seems to confirm our first information, according to which the Court of St. Petersburgh appears decided to accept the programme of the three Courts in principle, saving modifications which would not essentially affect its basis."

Another article of the *Memorial Diplomatique* contains the following:

"If, however, (which may Heaven avert!) Russia should only accept the conference and the programme drawn up by the three Courts as a means of delay, leaving her at liberty to steer according to more or less favorable circumstances, her resistance would only result in aggravation of her own position. The rupture of the conferences then becoming an inevitable necessity, the Court of St. Petersburgh would henceforth find itself in presence of a triple alliance, thoroughly determined upon imposing the maximum of the concessions in the form of an ultimatum."

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree had been published, treating of the prevention of collision between vessels at sea. Its tenor corresponds with the regulations on the same subject in force in England and France.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Crown Prince of Prussia has written a defence of his Dantzic speech, which is considered as a direct attack on the Ministry. Though little is heard of the state of political feeling throughout Prussia, a letter from the Capital assures us that the excitement is as great as ever, and the determination to uphold the Deputies against the Cabinet not a whit abated. Corporations and public bodies speak out freely, and two or three political associations have been formed for the purpose of testing the constitutional question in a court of law. Riots of a serious character, and said to be of a political nature, have occurred in Berlin. The rioters were dispersed by an armed force, after they had commenced to build barricades.

GREECE.

The two leaders of the military revolt are said to have made their submission to the National Assembly.

Copenhagen advices say that King GEORGE will start for Greece soon after the 7th of September.

THE CAUCASUS.

The insurrection was in full vigor between Tiflis, Karatakh, and the Leshian provinces. Prince CHOLOKOFF, with 206 soldiers, had been massacred near the citadel of Zakatal. The Tartars were taking part with the insurgents.

Commercial and Financial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 8—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and full prices are obtained, but no actual advance is reported.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was increased confidence yesterday, and more disposition for business amongst buyers. The market is hardening both for goods and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS.—[illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & Co., and others report: Flour dull and [illegible] 21s. @24s. 6d. [illegible]. Wheat very quiet, and prices rather in favor of the buyers; Red Winter 8s. [illegible] 1d. [illegible]; White [illegible] 9d. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed, 26s. 9d. @27s. White [illegible].

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report Beef firm at the late advance. Pork steady. Bacon quiet at late rates. Butter in good demand at the late decline. Lard quiet, 36s. @37s. 6d. Tallow quiet—partially 6d. cheaper; sales at 40s. @42s.

PRODUCE.—Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee—sales unimportant. Rice quiet but steady. Ashes quiet; Pots, 29s. 3d. @30s.; Pearls scarce. Bark—sale of Baltimore at 8s. Seed and Fish Oils inactive. Rosin—small sales of American at 20s. Spirits of Turpentine, [illegible]. Petroleum active and dearer; Refined, 2s. 4d. @2s. 6d.; Crude, £17 @£17 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull and drooping, little doing in foreign. SUGAR steady but quiet. COFFEE in moderate demand at low rates. TEA unaltered. RICE steady. TALLOW dull and easier. TURPENTINE 66s. Refined PETROLEUM, 2s. 2d. @2s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 7th were firmer, and Consols slightly improved. The closing quotation was 93¼ for both money and account.

The Money market was unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Business done. Account.
Maryland 5 ℘ cent.	72 @ 73x.c.		
United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874	68 @ [illegible]		
Virginia State 5 ℘ cent.	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	43 @ 45		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ℘ cent.	70 @ 72x.c.	71½x.c.	
Do. 7 ℘ ct. Penn., 1877	69 @ 71		
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	60¼ @ 61¼	60¾	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Pref.	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867	73 @ [illegible]		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 2d Mtg., 1869	73 @ 75		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883	70 @ 72		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 4th Mtg.	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 5th Mtg.	64 @ 66		
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ ct., 1875	78 @ 80		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1875	74 @ 76		
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	61¼ @ 62¼	[illegible]	
Marietta and Cin. R. Bs.	71 @ 73		
Mich. Cen., 8 ℘ ct., c., '69	73 @ [illegible]		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do. 82	75 @ 80		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ℘ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	65 @ 70		
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	[illegible]		
Do. 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	70 @ 75		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	70 @ 75		
Do. $100 shares	73 @ 74		
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ℘ cent., 1865	101 @ 102		
Do. 2d M., 7 ℘ cent., '72	103 @ 105		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ℘ cent., convt.	65 @ 70		
Do. 2d M., con. 6 ℘ ct.	55 @ 57		
Do. $50 shares	39 @ 41		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	30 @ 35		

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull, and all descriptions offered at rather lower rates.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 9.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The *Times* in a leader remarks that the Southern *States produce the best Generals, the best statesmen and the best public functionaries, of all kinds, in the* Union, and are truly proved to be the nearest approach to a governing class. It admits this while stating that it is to Southern statesmen England owes the numerous insults she has received from America.

The *Star* says, that this is the crisis there can hardly be a doubt. Now or never, we may say, one side or the other must conquer. The great Republic will perish or prevail according to the measure of the force it may put forth at this crisis of the struggle with the treason that would make slave power supreme in the law for the soil of a free people.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON is quiet and unchanged; sales Wednesday and Thursday 11,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are flat, and tend to a decline. The weather is favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, July 9.

Consols 93¼ @93⅜ for money.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Indians—Little Soldier—Treaty with the Indians—Mail Arrangements—Brigham Young.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

Contrary to general expectation, the Indians who committed the late outrage on the mail, near this city, have not been pursued by fire and sword. There has been no battle with them, no slaughter, no extermination. In fact a change of policy seems to have crept over Gen. CONNOR, and now the pipe of peace is smoked, instead of the trumpet of war being blown.

The undiscriminating attack, a short time ago, on "LITTLE SOLDIER" and a portion of his band, by a detachment of California volunteers, near Fort Crittenden, is alleged to have been the sole cause of recent depredations and warlike movements among the small bands roaming south of this city, who previously, as well as LITTLE SOLDIER and his band, were peaceably inclined, until provoked by attack.

The territory proper of LITTLE SOLDIER is the valley of the Weber, and on the adjacent mountains. Going into Cedar Valley, he passed beyond the lines of his hunting grounds strictly, but that argued no belligerent intent, either toward whites or Indians, as he was generally on the peace side of the question. And, in fact, his people—women, children and all—are but about one hundred.

Since the attack on him by the California Volunteers, LITTLE SOLDIER and his band have taken to the almost inaccessible mountainous fastnesses east of Utah County.

As named last week, it appears that "BILL" HICKMAN had been chosen, appointed, authorized by Gen. CONNOR, as his representative, with the view of making treaties with the small bands of disaffected Indians. But LITTLE SOLDIER was suspicious, and he would not be assured of the absence of treachery, until HICKMAN had brought some presents. Even then, LITTLE SOLDIER did not appear in this city, but, like Gen. CONNOR, he sent an ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of "WEBER JIM." JIM came to the city, met with the General, who took the redskin to Camp Douglas, and there the high contracting parties swore eternal amity, as I suppose, and as is generally understood. LITTLE SOLDIER, taking courage, with a dozen of his braves, ventured then to come to the city, sanctioning the treaty, and receiving from Gov. DOTY a few presents, in the shape of blankets, shirts, &c.

If this peace policy be followed up in good faith, the results will likely be more satisfactory than the war policy lately in vogue. Life and property will be more secure, and the emigration, with a little watchfulness, will not be molested.

A special mail agent has been appointed for the Territory. The Postmaster of this city is now on his way back from Washington, where he has been, as is generally understood, to represent the advantage to the public of such an office, and the further advantage of himself being the appointee to such office, or at least of his eminent fitness for the post. If the Government has secured his services, the Salt Lake public will doubtless be duly informed of it. But anything which improves mail arrangements is a boon to the public.

BRIGHAM is a rising man among the numerous emigrants who throng through this city. A night or two ago he went down by invitation to the public square, and preached to a goodly company of pilgrims to the western slope of the continent, giving them a sketch of Mormonism in the West, particularly with reference to the settlement of the Great Basin; also a word on the present policy of "this peculiar people." At the close the audience gave three lusty cheers for BRIGHAM YOUNG. He has made several such essays of late, for it is getting to be a common thing for a large train of emigrants, on arriving here, *probably out of curiosity chiefly, to send a deputation to the Mormon chief*, requesting the favor of an address, and the chief is in no wise coy in responding *to the invitations. For it would not be a thing to brag of that one had visited the City of the Saints* and had not seen the lion nor heard him roar.

Hon. W. H. HOOPER, (M. C. expectant for State of Deseret,) arrived from Washington on Friday, leaving Utah still a minor. Mr. HOOPER's health is by no means rugged.

Mr. T. A. LYNE advertises another evening of Shakespearean reading on the glorious Fourth. It is stated that a lesser star is about to give an entertainment to consist of his inimitable imitations.

BRIGHAM and some other dignitaries held a two days' preaching at Provo last Saturday and Sunday, in a large bowery or shade, built of poles and brush specially for the occasion. The people from all parts of the country assembled, and received their portion of meat in due season. Judge KINNEY, nominee for delegate to Congress, by invitation, made a stump speech one and a-half hour's long. He preached the Democratic doctrine. His nomination was confirmed by a vote of the audience of several thousand.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, July 14, 1863.

The advent of Gen. GILLMORE has awakened this Department from its lethargy. Taking Folly Island as the base, he has commenced siege operations against Charleston which bid fair to result successfully. The batteries on the Southern extremity of Morris Island were captured on the morning of the 10th inst., and our troops now occupy the Island and are threatening Fort Wagner and Cummings Point batteries, which are situated at the Northern extremity and command the entrance to the harbor and Fort Sumter.

Morris Island is separated from Folly Island by a narrow channel called Lighthouse Inlet. On this point of land, for the last few weeks, our troops have been busily engaged in building sand batteries and mounting guns right under the noses of the rebels, and within 500 yards of their works on Morris Island. The work was all performed under cover of the night, and so quietly that the rebels had no suspicion of our movements. Screened from observation by the nature of the ground, hundreds of men were engaged night after night, silently and industriously throwing up earthworks and mounting heavy guns so near to the enemy that a loud word might have revealed the work. Shortly before daybreak brush would be so disposed as to conceal the work of the previous night, without exciting the suspicions of the enemy. The morning light would dawn upon a quiet and deserted scene—not a soul to be seen—not a sound to be heard—not a thing to indicate offensive operations that the night had concealed. In this manner batteries were thrown up, and *forty-six guns and mortars put in position*. So quietly and secretly were these operations carried on, that the intelligence of an attack about to be made on Morris Island was startling even to us. We were unprepared for the activity and energy displayed by Gen. GILLMORE.

On the evening of the 9th inst., Gen. TERRY's division was sent up Stono River to effect a landing on *James Island, near a place called Stevens Point*. This movement was partially intended to occupy the attention of the enemy and conceal from them the real object of the large fleet of vessels hovering about Stono Inlet, and movements of the troops on Folly Island, all of which they could plainly discern from a high look-out. At nightfall small boats, loaded with armed men, began to dash out from either shore, noiselessly gliding over the unruffled surface of the water, with muffled oars, appearing by ones and twos, until they dotted the water, and like spectres, silently disappeared. These men were to make their way up a narrow creek, which makes into Morris Island, and there wait till morning, when on a given signal they would assault the battery. This force was under Gen. STRONG, and consisted of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers. This was the disposition of the forces on the night preceding the attack.

At daybreak on the following morning, the brush and boughs which had served to conceal the battery on Folly Island from observation were hastily removed and the guns exposed to the enemy. At 5 o'clock the first gun was heard from our battery, and it was soon followed by a succession of rapid shots, which told that the action had fairly commenced. Gen. GILLMORE and his Staff watched the contest from a high lookout, situated in the rear of the battery and out of range of the enemy's shells, while around and grouped upon the rising ground stood crowds of officers. The battery was screened from view by a grove of trees, but the incessant cannonade and the dense white smoke, which rose like a cloud in the air and above the tall pines, told how fearfully the contest raged.

The firing had continued for two hours without intermission, when three of our iron-clads were seen to approach the land and open an enfilading fire on the right, and, soon after, four navy launches, which had made their way through the creek, opened on the left.

About this time the report came from the front that the first fire had dismounted one of the enemy's guns. The gratifying intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth, and we grew elated with hopes of victory. Soon after this the fire from the enemy's battery slackened, and the signal was given for the force lying in the creek to land and attack. The men, impatient of delay, rushed forward with a shout, to the first line of rifle-pits, where the enemy made but a slight resistance, and retreated in disorder. Our troops succeeded in surrounding a portion of them and took 96 prisoners, including several officers. Those that managed to escape fled to the other end of the island and took refuge in Fort Wagner.

The slow and laborious work of crossing artillery in a scow was now commenced, and the scene upon the beach became confusing. Every preparation had been made, however, and no time was lost in following up our advantage. The troops were pushed forward, while the iron-clads proceeded to the other end of Morris Island and opened on Fort Wagner, before the enemy had time to breathe freely again.

The fort replied briskly, and a cannonading commenced which lasted until nightfall. In the mean time the artillery and infantry were still being crossed over the narrow channel which separates the two islands, and the returning boats took back the wounded. There were not many of them, thank God! What our loss in this attack was I was not able to ascertain. It is supposed to be not more than 30 or 40 killed and wounded.

An inspection of the enemy's works proved them to be very strong and well calculated for defence. Along nearly the whole length of the island nature has thrown a cluster of hills which extend nearly the whole length of the island, and rise in some places to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Upon these hills, which form an irregular earthwork, are mounted nine guns and three mortars. The guns appeared to be chiefly of heavy calibre, one being a Whitworth breechloading piece of English manufacture. None of the guns were spiked—an indication of extreme haste on the part of the rebels.

NIGHT

came upon our troops occupying every inch of the ground their prowess had secured. Our outposts were within a few hundred yards of Fort Wagner. An uninterrupted calm and silence reigned throughout the night, and the cool darkness was a grateful relief from the glaring heat of the noonday sun reflected and intensified by the white sand. Gen. GILLMORE remained with the troops on Morris Island throughout the night, preparing for an assault upon the fort in the morning.

THE ASSAULT.

The next day dawned upon our troops in position, and shortly after daylight the order was given to attack. *The assaulting party consisted of the Seventh* Connecticut Volunteers, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Ninth Maine Volunteers, commanded by Gen. STRONG. *The men advanced on the* Fort, the Seventh Connecticut in line of battle, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine in close column, but when within a few hundred feet of the battery they were met with a hot fire of grape and canister. The order was given to lie down to escape the murderous hail. Soon the order "Forward" was given, and the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers rushed impetuously forward and by their dauntless and irresistible bravery gained the parapet of the fort. It was the work of but a moment, and the fort was in our hands, and had the men who obstinately stood and battled upon the parapet been supported, they would have held the ground which their bravery had secured, but—I regret to record it—the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninth Maine Volunteers hung back, and their momentary indecision decided the fortunes of the fight. The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers had to give way, and what promised to be a victory was turned into a repulse, and our troops retired in disorder and confusion, under a destructive fire from the fort. Our loss I could not accurately ascertain, but it is estimated at not more than one hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing. Col. RODMAN, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, was seriously wounded. Lieut.-Col. BEDEL, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers and Maj. HICKS, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were also both wounded, but not seriously, I think. Col. STRAWBRIDGE of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken ill and unable to lead his regiment, and the command then fell upon Maj. HICKS, and the wounding of this officer left the regiment without a leader, which is the reason for their lack of promptness in obeying the order to advance. Their reputation for bravery and coolness under fire, has been well earned in several battles, and their hesitation upon this occasion can only be attributed to this cause.

After this unsuccessful attempt to take the fort by storm, the troops fell back to the position occupied by our troops on the previous night. At 8 o'clock four iron-clads engaged the fort again, the firing kept up until noon. The practice from the vessels was excellent, and watched from the heights with the liveliest interest. Although many of their shells burst over and in the fort, the reply from the enemy continued brisk and apparently never slackened. Fort Sumter threw shells from a mortar at intervals, but although they fell among the advanced troops on the island, I could not learn that they did any serious damage beyond knocking over two mules on the beach.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

Later in the day the enemy attempted to land reinforcements on a salt marsh to the left of the fort. Lieut. MYRICK, of the First United States artillery, was immediately sent with six pieces, and by a few well directed shots destroyed the steamer before their purpose could be accomplished. She managed to get out of range of our shot, when the troops were taken off and the steamer abandoned. In the evening a rebel steamer came out, and hovered around our fleet to take observations. She came rather too close for safety, and was disabled and captured. She is said to be partially iron-clad. I could not ascertain her name.

Our iron-clads have been struck a number of times *by well-directed shots from the fort, but they have* sustained no serious damage, and their reputation for invulnerability is sustained.

The prisoners captured report that Gen. RIPLEY is in command of all the defences around Charleston; Col. GRAHAM is in command of the forces on Morris Island, and Capt. J. C. MITCHELL, the Irish refugee, was in command of the batteries at the Southern extremity. The force in these batteries was 300 men, a large part of whom belonged to the First South Carolina artillery. Our shell did great execution among them, and they all bear testimony to the excellence of the artillery practice displayed by our men.

Fort Wagner and the Cummings Point batteries must fall into our hands. It is merely a question of time. Cummings Point is within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. You can imagine that the position, in the hands of a man of Gen. GILLMORE's wonderful engineering skill, would be promising of results which will startle the North even amid the events now stirring in the vicinity of Washington.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

He Accepts the Nomination for Governor and Defines His Position.

NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 15, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow-citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea; still in exile though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Grateful, certainly, I am, for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the least of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your Convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world, and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the RESTORERS AND DEFENDERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. PUGH as your candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I indorse your noble platform—elegant in style admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party, to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your Constitution. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss, and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who, for the time, conduct the Government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight *or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land?* And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, be dragged from wife, and child, and home, to a military prison; thence to a mock military trial; thence condemned and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue; and nobly you have met it. It is the very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question—upon the one side, liberty; on the other, despotism. The *President*, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue; whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, *are nothing; acts of legislation nothing;* the Judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will, but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders *supersede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land.* Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more, by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous BURNSIDE—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio—aided by a Judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country. In your hands, now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whensoever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose, than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, *when the war shall have ceased, and invading armies shall have been* withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument? I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of Heaven and Earth so rule the hearts of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and Liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours, than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—It is not an easy thing to put Europe in your pocket, but the editor of *Harper's Handbook* not only enables you to accomplish that feat, but also to bag a good portion of the East into the bargain. The second edition of Mr. FETRIDGE's useful traveling companion has just been issued by the HARPERS, and should find its way into the hands of all who contemplate a trip across the Atlantic. The information it contains is necessarily of a brief character, but it will suffice for that large class of tourists who regard rapidity of movement as one of the charms of travel, and who hardly require to know more of a town than the name of a good hotel, and one or two pegs of local tradition whereon to hang an occasional reflection. For such there is no work extant of equal value; but they who visit foreign countries with the intention of studying them thoroughly, will not find their *Murray* or *Baedeker* superseded. In one respect Mr. FETRIDGE might *materially enhance the value of his volume. There is a large class that visits Europe in search of health.* The members commonly resort to the Springs of Germany, France or England. Most of these are briefly referred to in the *Handbook*, but there are no particulars given of the peculiar qualities of the water, and hence the invalid is in the dark until he has possessed himself of a local guide containing the information he needs. We would suggest to Mr. FETRIDGE, that in future editions he incorporates the analyses of the principal European waters. They will be alike useful to physicians and patients. The practical hints on traveling are not the least valuable portion of the work, and the routes are generally well chosen and adapted to the usual brief periods devoted to travel by Americans. The *Handbook* is bound in a convenient form, and is illustrated with a general Map of Europe and a route map of Europe and the East.

—Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS enjoys the enviable reputation of having been one of the first to expurgate the text of *Shakespeare* successfully. Many have undertaken the task, but the public has been indifferent to their labors. Not so with Prof. HOWS. Sixteen years ago he published a *Shakespearian Reader*, with the hope of making *Shakespeare* a text-book for schools. This hope seems to have been fully realized—the book having become a standard in educational literature, and a continuation being demanded. This continuation of a popular plan is found in a work just published by D. APPLETON & Co., called the *Historical Shakespearian Reader*, comprising the "Histories" and "Chronicle" plays of SHAKESPEARE, with introductory and explanatory notes, expressly adapted for the use of schools, colleges, &c. The text has been carefully and judiciously expurgated, as in the preceding *Reader*; but Prof. HOWS is too good a Shakespearian to apply the knife ruthlessly, or where it was not absolutely needed.

—The American Tract Society has added three more neat publications to its extensive collection of moral literature. They are called *Buster and Baby Jim*, *Hannah's Path*, and *Hymns and Tunes for the Army and Navy*.

—Mrs. HENRY WOOD is not likely to add to her reputation by the publication of the sombre, purposeless and inartistic work called *Gervase Castonel; or, The Six Gray Powders*. The narrative possesses no single element of probability. It is horrible without being mysterious, and elaborately "hammered out," although obviously defective. As a writer, Mrs. HENRY WOOD has never been entitled to much consideration, but in addressing herself to certain womanly experiences of worldly trouble, she has been at least successful. *East Lynne* is as powerful as *Gervase Castonel* is paltry. We would advise Mrs. HENRY WOOD, if she regards the reputation achieved by the first work, to hesitate before she risks it in publications like the second. The work is published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-street.

—A story well told and well written will be found in *Nanette and Her Lovers*, by TALBOT GWYNNE. The title is an equivocal one, and conveys a perfectly erroneous idea of the work—which does not deal in gallantry. The heroine is a Norman maiden, whose steadiest truthfulness to a lover who is unworthy of her, is very prettily told. Without any great merit on the score of invention, the author is entitled to much praise for the picturesque power of his scenes—especially those where the mob of the French revolution take part. He writes with spirit, and in all his reflections leans to the right side without being preachy. *Nanette and Her Lovers* is issued by GARRETT, No. 48 Walker-street, and forms No. 2 of that publisher's Standard Series.

Confederate Proceedings at Halifax—Sailing of Steamer Boston.

From Merchants' Exchange Books, Boston.

A letter from Halifax, of 10th inst., says: "The *General Banks, alias Fanny and Jenny*, is still here. The steamer *Boston*, from Canada, bought by the Confederates, who loaded her with powder, clothing, boots and shoes, &c., got off last night during a thick fog and rain. A man named PARSLEY went in command—he has been connected with the *General Banks*. The agent of the Confederate Government is a Col. WEAVER.

He brought Exchange on London to purchase the *General Banks* and cargo, and negotiated through B. WIER, to whom he brought letters. The cargo of cotton and turpentine captured and taken to New-York, was consigned to WIER to place funds here. We hear that another steamer is expected here, similar to the *Boston*—her name is *Bonsville*. She is intended for the same trade as the *Boston*. It is expected that Col. WEAVER is going on the *Fanny and Jenny*, so if she is captured, they will have the agent with her.

Protection to Fisheries and Commerce.

The following letter has been received in Boston from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1863.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing a petition from the Board of Trade of the City of Boston, also one from the Underwriters and Merchants, asking the protection of our European trade and our fisheries.

This Department has detailed five vessels for permanent service on the Eastern coast during the fishing season. It has at present several additional cruisers in that service, and in any emergency will order other vessels to protect the commerce and fisheries in that quarter.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

E. S. TOBEY, Esq., Boston.

CONVERSATIONS WITH GEN. THOMAS.

The Negro Regiments in the Mississippi Valley.

TWENTY THOUSAND BLACKS IN ARMS.

Sixty Rebel Plantations Put Under Loyal Culture.

The nation has reason to be grateful for the mercy which has saved the life of the Adjutant-General of the army. He was stricken down with fever in the midst of his great labors in the Mississippi Valley. The disease took deep hold of a frame exhausted with over-work and care, and brought one of the purest and most devoted patriots in the country—in many respects one of the ablest, and in all respects the most valuable officer in the Army—quite up to Death's door. There was joy in the War Department over the telegram written in the Soldier's Hospital in Louisville, that the crisis of his disease was passed, and that the veteran was saved to the public service.

It was our privilege to meet Gen. Thomas on his way home. Conversations with him unavoidably circled about, and centred on the work he had done among the slaves of the Mississippi. The purely public character of this work will furnish an apology, if apology be needed, for our making the readers of the Times auditors to these transactions.

* * * * "A benevolent gentleman in St. Louis, Mr. Field, who had been a great deal with Gen. Grant in his campaigns, witnessing with increasing sorrow the pitiable condition of the wronged and neglected blacks, fugitives from the rebel plantations, determined to visit Washington and see if measures could not be concerted to rescue them from slaves, to mitigate their miseries, and finally to make them available in the war. Mr. Field came to Washington, saw Secretary Stanton, submitted to him a scheme of action with respect to the fugitive slaves of the Mississippi Valley, and had the satisfaction of promptly receiving from the Secretary the assurance that the subject should immediately receive his careful attention. He was requested to call at the War Department the next day. During this first interview the whole question of negro soldiers was discussed in all its bearings, and Mr. Field assured the Secretary that he could in a very short time muster ten thousand able-bodied blacks in that region, and that he knew from his observation and experience among them, that they possessed every requisite for making good soldiers. The Secretary was very much pleased with the encouraging views expressed by Mr. Field, and to manifest his prompt interest in the subject, offered to give Mr. Field ten thousand dollars to raise ten thousand black soldiers.

Mr. Stanton, after consultation with the President and Cabinet, determined to act at once. Sending for Mr. Field, he told him how heartily his plan was approved of, but added that he regarded it as hardly comprehensive enough.

The next day I was sent for. The Secretary said he wanted me to go West. "Very well, Sir," I replied. "How soon, General, do you think you can be ready? *I want you to go at once.*" "I can go to-morrow, Sir." "Very well; I will prepare your instructions to-night."

Before leaving I had an interview with the Secretary, and ascertained, for the first time, that the object of my mission was to make inspection of the armies of Grant and Rosecrans, their condition, necessities, deficiencies, &c., and especially to look after and superintend the reception, treatment and employment of negroes. The Secretary, of course, could give me no detailed instructions, as everything concerning the business had to be developed. I told the Secretary that I thought he was sending me a month too late, for I knew that region of country well. In this the Secretary concurred, but said it could not now be helped—that I must go, and do the best I could.

At night I started, and did not get out of the cars until I reached Memphis, a period of three days and three nights—pretty severe on a man of sixty.

Of my inspections I will now only say that at Cairo I mustered out the officers of that noted regiment—Southern Egyptians all, you know. They had raised a regiment of over 800 strong in the Fall, and notwithstanding they had been in service but a few months, at the time I reached there, they did not number more than 170. One company reported two men for duty; another three, another four, and others in the same proportion. The whole regiment was completely disorganized. The commanding officer was discovered to have a large quantity of medical supplies concealed in his house, and was instantly arrested and imprisoned. Gen. Buford and I called all the officers together one night, and occupied ourselves from 7 to 10 o'clock in examining into their conduct, ability, &c. Having satisfied ourselves that all were incompetent, and unworthy of their commands, they were on the spot mustered out of service.

Now, for our colored friends: So great was my anxiety regarding the condition of the fugitive negroes, that I was unable to enjoy any rest during the night of my arrival at Cairo. Seeing these black people huddled together, abused and neglected by those who had charge of them, and all sorts of expressions, constant and stereotyped, of which was "D——n the nigger!" used toward them, it made an impression on my mind that I shall never lose. The officers would constantly use them for their servants, and, when they got sick, turn them off without making any provision whatever for their comfort, or paying them a cent.

At this place 2,500 blacks had actually died from measles, pneumonia and small-pox, and they were still dying like sheep. There was one redeeming feature, however, in the school of Mr. Field. Many of these people, under the superintendence of Mr. Field, had, through the kindness of Quaker friends, been supplied with comforts. This mighty mass of suffering and of injustice rose before me like a mountain—it oppressed me with its hugeness and difficulty—it made me literally sick.

I remained at Cairo two days. It was here that I made my first speech. It was a short one, but I assure you it was startling. I said, in substance, that I had been sent there by the Secretary of War, upon instructions from the President, to announce to the troops the settled policy of the Government in relation to the blacks. I knew they had been kicked and knocked about, and in every way maltreated—that while they had been declared free by the proclamation of the President, they had in numerous cases been repelled when attempting to come into our lines, and when received, had been huddled together, neglected and allowed to die like diseased sheep. I knew that many of them, in consequence of these abuses, had returned to their old homes, preferring to go back to Slavery than suffer such indignities and cruelties. But all this had now got to cease—that these facts having come to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, they had sent me there to put an end to them—an absolute end. I then declared to them that whenever any black person came to their lines, they must be encouraged to come in, and when received treated kindly, fed, clothed, and finally armed and placed into military organizations. I had come there to do that very thing; and furthermore, I would tell them, (and I wanted them to hear it from my own lips, coming as I did direct and with authority from Washington,) that if any one stood in the way of this policy, or interfered in the least with its being carried out, I didn't care who he was, what rank he might hold—he might wear a star—or he might be an humble Lieutenant, I would dismiss him from the service, and I would do it on the spot. No one should interfere to prevent the carrying out what was now the declared policy of the Government. These negroes were to be encouraged to come in, and their services made as available as possible. The rebels were making use of them to produce their crops. It was upon these men that they called for food, while they sent all the white men into the field. Every negro man who came within our lines strengthened us, while it weakened them. Those who could not be mustered into the military service should be employed in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical, and such other Departments. I said it was my purpose to organize these men into regiments, and I was going to place white men over them as officers and sergeants, and I was going to have none whose hearts were not fully in the work. I didn't care what rank he came from; for the highest position down, I was going to select the best men I could find, even if I had to take the Colonel from the ranks. The officers should be good.

The enunciation of these principles produced a revolution at once.

The next place I visited was Columbus, Ky., some twenty miles below. Gen. Scammans was commanding there, and a very fine officer he is. I went ashore, had the troops drawn up and spoke to them. I told them I thought there would be material enough there for a colored regiment, and declared my purpose to organize one. I told them that I wanted them to appoint a board to select the requisite number of officers,—those whose hearts were fully in the work; to furnish the names, and I would appoint them without inquiring, myself, anything about their worth.

While at Cairo this question occurred to me: "What should I do, and how should I provide for these people, who are coming in so rapidly?" Those who could not go into the quartermaster's and other Departments, and into the military organizations, I could very well manage, but what to do with the others was to me a query. My views finally on this subject I embodied in a report to the Secretary of War.

Among other things in that report, I said I had thought of this matter, and the more I thought of it the more huge did the task before me appear. These people were coming in in large numbers. They knew perfectly well (for the intelligence spread like wild-fire among them) that the President had declared them free. I told the Secretary that it would not do to send them to the Northern States, for many of these States had passed laws against their reception; and the prejudices of certain classes, even in those States which had not passed unfriendly laws—especially the German and Irish—was too great for us to think of sending them there. Clearly they could not be sent into the Border States, for there they would be kidnapped and carried back into Slavery. It would not do to let them be huddled together and become idle and good for nothing. No; they must be employed in the land which gave them birth. This was what I should endeavor to do with them, I said to the Secretary.

I read this report to Mr. Field before I forwarded it to Washington. That gentleman instantly said: "Why, those views are identical with the ones which I gave to the Secretary myself." This was the first time we had had any conversation upon the subject. Well, I went to Columbus; but, without even taking time to rest at this place, passed on to Helena, Ark. Here I found Gen. Prentiss in command, whom I regard as a most faithful and worthy officer. Gen. Prentiss had only recently succeeded Curtis.

Gen. Prentiss entered heartily into the work. He himself had had an opportunity to see, while imprisoned at the South, the use which was made of these negroes, *for he had a colored sentinel to guard him*. He earnestly requested the privilege of organizing a colored regiment, which I granted. In the afternoon of the day on which I arrived, the troops were all drawn up in line to the number of about five thousand. After inspecting the command I was called upon for a speech. I briefly defined my general plan, and told the soldiers that they who were in the West might, perhaps, feel that the authorities at Washington did not think a great deal about their interests and did not appreciate their services. But I would assure them that if they had formed any such impressions they were greatly mistaken. The fact of the Government sending me, the Adjutant-General of the whole army, there, was an evidence of it. I came to speak to the whole people. I knew no difference. It was my duty to look over the whole, and I was not fit for my place unless I did so.

I told them, too, that their commanding officer thought he could raise a colored regiment at once, and I had authorized him to do so. And I added if Gen. Prentiss would give me the names of those whom he wished commissioned as officers, (and I wanted none but those whose hearts were fully in the work,) I would appoint them at once. I said that I came there by authority as Commander-in-Chief, and I assumed that authority, and I now put the officers of the troops drawn up before me for the time being under command of those who were present, the rank and file; and if they wanted a speech from any of them, and would so indicate, I would see that those called for responded."

Loud cries arose for Prentiss. He made quite an interesting speech. Representative Mitchell also delivered a very eloquent speech, creating the greatest enthusiasm amongst his audience. The roster for a regiment was given and called the First Arkansas. This regiment was ordered down at the time Lake Providence was threatened, as I came up. They departed with the greatest alacrity and zest. I told the people that these men were to be detailed to protect the Valley of the Mississippi; that they knew the haunts of the guerrillas, and would hunt them down like dogs.

I organized a second regiment at Helena, from the negroes who came in there, and before leaving, authorized Col. Pile, a Missourian, (and those Missourians enter very heartily into the work,) to organize five additional regiments from the negroes as they came in.

From there I went to Lake Providence, where I found a portion of Grant's army, McPherson's corps. Landing on the plantations on the bank of the river, we proceeded to the lowest point then occupied by our troops—Young's Point—nearly opposite Vicksburgh. There I addressed the troops by divisions.

At this place I met Gen. Logan. It had been claimed by many Copperheads that he was opposed to the policy adopted by the President toward the negroes, and that I would not only not receive any encouragement from him, but would meet with open opposition. Gen. Logan being sick during the delivery of my speech, laid in a comfortable position in a wagon near by, where he could distinctly hear what was said. As soon as I had concluded, loud calls were made for "Logan," and he was compelled, notwithstanding his feeble and sickly condition, to respond. *He indorsed fully every sentiment uttered by me, and said that he would never leave the army until this accursed rebellion was put down; and was willing to use every proper agency for its suppression. He was for availing ourselves of the services of the negroes to the fullest extent.*

The wife and children of Gen. Logan, you may not know, were driven by his wife's father out of his own house, in Illinois, because of their loyal sentiments.

I organized two colored regiments in his corps.

At Milliken's Bend, the place next visited, I organized five regiments of black Louisiana volunteers, and appointed as a general officer over them an officer of the Subsistence Department—named Hawkins—a most worthy man. The great drawback to raising regiments here, especially as regarded operations in the interior, was the necessity of the constant changing and movement of Grant's army. In Louisiana all the planters had driven their slaves back beyond the Yazoo. But still all the expeditions which were sent on the other side of the river to endeavor to get in the flank of the enemy assisted the negro movement a great deal. Large numbers of slaves came in, and one regiment was organized on the spot. After we took possession of Grand Gulf, a thousand negroes came in. Col. Shepard, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, one of the purest and best of the officers, promptly offered to take charge of a regiment. I was so much pleased with his zeal in the matter, and his promptness, that I told him to go on and raise a brigade, and I would insist upon his being made a Brigadier-General. *Three of those regiments are already organized.*

Notwithstanding that the guerrillas in this neighborhood (who are mostly men owning no property, either in negroes or otherwise) scour the country around, and instantly shoot down every negro who endeavors to make his escape, they are arriving at Milliken's Bend at the rate of from 75 to 100 a day, and they beg to be placed in military organizations.

GEN. GRANT.

I was with Gen. Grant a great deal, and the latter unfolded all his plans to me. I was present during the running of the batteries at Vicksburgh. It was one of the grandest sights I ever witnessed. I saw the cutting of the canals, by which over a million of acres were flooded. I was with Gen. Grant once two days, on the bayous. One night, during a heavy storm, we lost our way, and it was a considerable time before we could tell where we were, or discover how to get back.

Gen. Grant having determined to take Grand Gulf in the front, they went to a place called "Hard Times," a long point nearly opposite. Observing a number of batteries above, some fifty feet high, Gen. Grant concluded to have the gunboats go down and silence them. The firing was kept up for five hours and a half, and was most terrific. This was the longest naval fight on record. Three of the gunboats—the Commodore's own boat among the number—engaged the upper battery, and the others engaged the lower. The fort was fired, but it was found impossible to operate with any effect, as the batteries were too high, so they finally withdrew. These batteries were dug right out of the face of the cliffs, and they might have fired there until doomsday almost.

[The invalid was restrained at this point from further conversation. One of his attendants finished, simply for the purpose of our information, the history of the fight and of Gen. Thomas' participation in it, and then continued:] "The General, after a short stay with Grant, said to him one night: 'Now you are about commencing your attack on Vicksburgh, my time in the Valley is most precious, in the way of reorganization and reform. I have done you all the good I can do you, and to-morrow I must bid you farewell.' Gen. Grant was positively affected with grief, and thanked the Adjutant-General over and over for his valuable services, and repeatedly mentioned the enthusiasm in his army which his visit had kindled."

Gen. Thomas next day resumed: "From Gen. Grant down, I not only did not meet with any opposition, but every one gave me his hearty coöperation in carrying out the new policy of the Government. Whenever I asked for regiments they cheerfully and promptly furnished me with their rosters, and I then made out commissions and took every step for the organization of the regiments.

Milliken's Bend, a shipping port in that portion of the country, would certainly have been captured, had it not been for two incomplete colored regiments, one of which had not then been mustered into the service of the United States. The men are said to have fought like devils.

I returned to Memphis. Here I authorized Gen. Hurlbut, who was in command, to raise a regiment of blacks for his works—a regiment of heavy artillery. Twelve companies he has already organized. I was then to go out to Corinth where Dodge, of Iowa, was commanding. I was to speak at three places going out, but Corinth was where the principal speech was to be made. It was a distance of 100 miles, and I determined to reach my destination within three days. Dispatches announcing my visits preceded me, and at each station I was greeted by a large crowd. I was compelled in spite of myself to speak a great deal oftener on the route than was agreed upon, and in my already enfeebled condition this additional labor exhausted me. *Raids were expected at this time in this section. This did not deter me*, however, from pursuing the journey.

[Gen. Thomas' attendant mentioned aside here, that in his speech at Jackson, so bold and extreme was the General in announcing the negro soldier policy of the Government, and his own views of the duty of the American soldier and statesman to the slaves of the rebels and the blacks of the South, that Gen. Oglesby, said to be an old Democrat of the stiffest politics, came up to him and said, "General, you are the boldest man I ever saw. Had you dared to announce such principles in this place a month, or two months ago, (pardon the disrespect couched in the words, but not in my feelings,) you would inevitably have been kicked out of this wagon, and probably treated to a coat of tar and feathers."] Preliminary steps were taken under Gen. Oglesby for the organization of a regiment.

At Cairo there was a great turnout on my arrival; the stores were closed, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. I was frequently interrupted with applause during my remarks.

I intended at first only to raise a force of 10,000 colored men, but before I left the Mississippi completed arrangements for raising *twenty regiments—and when Vicksburgh falls I expect to raise as many regiments as may be wanted.*

As regards the contrabands. Those at Cairo, had been sent to Island No. 10, which the authorities there have taken possession of, and which it is their purpose to have these people cultivate. Mr. Eaton, who is a man of talent, of fine feeling, a graduate of one of the Eastern Colleges, and whose heart is in this matter, is the Superintendent there.

Gen. Grant was very kind to these negroes, but was unable to effect much for them, owing to the want of a settled policy at that time on the part of the Government with regard to them.

The first place where I effected a great reform was at Helena. I found a very clever clergyman in charge of the contrabands there; but they were in a most pitiable condition. They were all huddled together in unhealthy spots, and numbers were dying every day from disease contracted from their unhealthy and uncomfortable quarters and neglect. I instantly ordered them to be removed to more advantageous and comfortable quarters, and proper medical officers and the necessary supplies to be furnished them; for I discovered that simply a private soldier, having no knowledge whatever of medicine, and who possessed none of the qualities essential for an attendant on the sick, had been placed in charge of this department.

I next visited the contrabands at Corinth. Those who had been placed under military discipline were all drawn up in line, and drilled by me personally, and I never saw troops go through the exercise and evolutions with more exactness and skill. There was a flourishing school at this place, under the charge of an excellent corps of instructors. I was shown one woman, and not a very young one either, who was said to have learned to read with facility in six weeks. They had industriously tilled the soil, erected themselves huts, and, on the whole, were as comfortably provided for as any one could wish. Those in charge of these people were delighted at the thought that the Government had given a recognition to them.

I was compelled to speak to the troops along the route—speaking one day some seven or eight times. During my tour I met with an Irish regiment, the Ninetieth Illinois, from Chicago—men who read the Chicago *Times*. After talking to them a while, I proposed three cheers for the President of the United States. These were given heartily. Three cheers were then proposed for the settled policy of the United States with regard to the negroes. This was met by cries of 'No!' 'No!' The Colonel was absent, and the Lieutenant-Colonel was in command. I inquired what such conduct meant? The Lieutenant-Colonel endeavored to excuse the men by saying that they had had no opportunity to think over the matter. I replied, 'You are not telling the truth, Sir! I know that they have been discussing this question for a week past. I know the fact if you do not.' The officer was considerably mortified. I ordered those who were opposed to this policy of the Government to step forward, and said I knew the regiment had seen considerable service and fought well; but I also knew that there was but little discipline observed among them; that I wanted a distinct recognition of this doctrine—that was the point with me. Several stepped forward. They were instantly seized, and sent to the guardhouse. I then left the regiment, telling them I would give them a week to consider what they would do. At the next station I met the Colonel of the regiment, who begged that I would leave the matter in his hands, and he would see that the men were taught the duty of soldiers. I complied with his request. When I reached Memphis I was taken sick. When I afterward got up to Louisville, I was shown a long article from the Chicago *Times*, written by a Captain of the Ninetieth Illinois, who was not on the ground at the time of their insubordinate misconduct, but who saw fit to write a very insubordinate article in reference to what he heard I had said, and in which he terribly distorted the facts. He was, of course, dishonorably dismissed the service.

THE ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

What greatly perplexed me was to decide what to do with the negro women and children, whom I could not get into military organizations. This difficulty was soon solved to some extent. Having found a line of magnificent plantations along the bank of the river from Helena to Young's Point, which were deserted on the approach of our troops, after talking the matter over, I concluded to take possession of these abandoned plantations, and lease them to Unionists who would employ these men and women, and pay them suitable wages.

It was in respect to this whole business that I thought—and so told the Secretary—that I commenced too late by a month. I lost no time in appointing a Commission, of which Mr. Field was to be the head, to take this matter in charge. In the instructions given them by me it was specified that the negroes should be kindly treated, be paid the wages named; that none under 12 years of age were to be subjected to field labor, but might be used [illegible] in other ways; that each tenant was to agree to retain the negroes one year.

Some of the plantations were given to the negroes themselves. Gen. Grant having 1,000 horses for which he had no immediate use, generously offered to loan them, to be paid for out of the products of the soil. The Government was to be paid two dollars a bale for the cotton raised, five cents a bushel for corn, and so on.

Well, the first man who went into this was a brother of Gen. Grant. He had just come from California. He came down there aboard of our boat. Says he, 'I will take one of those plantations.' He was in St. Louis, and had just returned, and was coming down to see Grant, whom he had not seen for years. He went to work and got a hundred mules. I was on his plantation before I left. I asked him how he was getting along. 'Why,' says he, 'remarkably well. I have 1,200 acres of cotton put in, and a thousand acres were up.'

I am now going to tell you an extraordinary case. We have leased between sixty and seventy plantations on that river. Two hundred negroes to a plantation. You see how many persons are employed there beside the children.

It was so late in the season that it was almost too late to get the cotton in. Well, I prevented the destruction of two plantations, but some of our Western troops did burn several cotton-gins, and like property. All the plows, horses, cattle, &c., which the rebels could not conveniently take on deserting these plantations, were gathered up and properly distributed. But to my story. There was a family in Mississippi by the name of Montague. He is a Virginia gentleman, and as elegant a gentleman as I ever saw. One of his misfortunes may be that he took an extraordinary fancy to me. He lived in Alabama for a number of years. He went to Louisiana, and had a plantation on one of those bayous, just back, within about fifteen miles of Richmond. When we took possession at Milliken's Bend, we sent out our troops in that direction. He was taken prisoner with some Secesh. The facts of his being connected with them are these. *He had in politics always been a Henry Clay Whig*, and when this war broke out he was as strong a Union man as could be found. He brought his family together, and they pledged themselves that they would not go into the Secession army, and would have nothing to do with the rebels if they could avoid it. He was a man of intelligence, wielding a great deal of influence among his neighbors; and some of them held out a great while, but finally they all fell off but he. He was protected a great deal by the rebels. When he got within our lines he went to Grant, and made known his case. One of his sons was educated at West Point. That son they had put in prison at Vicksburgh. But after a while he succeeded in getting his sons, his daughter and his wife together. Grant became interested in him, and gave him permission to ship some of his cotton (which had not been burned) to Memphis. This he sold for $60,000 profit. He became acquainted with Field, of St. Louis. Field revived an acquaintance he had actually had with him when a young man, became interested in him, and talked to me about him. When we got to Memphis he was there, and Field introduced him to me. He came with us up to the army, where we soon became good friends. Hearing me make a speech after that, he said he almost felt like making a speech himself, and said he would go right into the work which I was pushing along. 'I *will* take a plantation,' said he, 'employ a number of negroes, pay them the wages you require, and get my sons to do the same.' He did so, and he and his sons are now cultivating five plantations, and they will make magnificent fortunes. The negro regiments which have been organized, are affording them protection."

[Gen. Thomas' physicians here absolutely interdicted further conversation. More anon.]

TOUSSAINT.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

The Reception of the American Minister—Revolutionary Movements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIRGIN BAY, NICARAGUA, Wednesday, June 24.

The reception of Mr. Dickinson, the American Minister, took place on the 21st of May last, and for this country was quite a brilliant affair.

Gen. Estrada, of the revolutionary party, was last heard from at San Jacinto, which place he evacuated on the approach of a small force of Government troops. He left for Honduras. From this it was hoped there would be peace, as all the Revolutionary party had been driven from or left the State. It appears, however, that Gen. Chamorro, Jerez and Arguello, of the Cuadristas party, are in Salvador, using every means in their power to get up another army, to attack the General, President Martinez. The programme seems to be this: Gen. Bonilla will invade Honduras with some 1,500 men of Nicaragua, President Martinez will remain at Leon, with 3,000 troops, so as to be ready to advance or defend the city, as the case may require. The battle-ground is expected to be in Honduras. A warm time is expected. It is said a pretty strong party in Honduras will assist Bonilla. The Government party are called the "Martinistas," and the Revolutionary party the "Cuadristas."

The Government has removed from Nicaragua to Leon, where it is presumed they will remain for some time. Nicasio Castillo will be the acting President while the troubles exist.

The rainy season has commenced in earnest. The rivers and lakes are rising, and there need be no fears of delay to passengers bound to and from California on account of low water.

The weather is exceedingly hot during the day, but the nights, happily, are deliciously cool.

Martial Law Suspended in Cincinnati.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —. I. The County of Hamilton and City of Cincinnati are relieved from the operation of martial law from and after 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, (July 16.)

II. The General commanding the Department gives his thanks to the officers and men of the volunteer and enrolled militia who have so promptly tendered their services, and takes pleasure in recognizing their efficiency and valuable aid. To the Governor of Ohio, as well as to the Mayor of the city and the various Military Committees and Commandants of City Districts, he is also under obligations for the great alacrity and zeal with which they have seconded all his efforts.

In the more complete enrollment and organization of the militia, at this time enforced, he is confident the city and county will find a guarantee against confusion and danger in any future emergency, and, therefore, especially urges that the system be efficiently kept up.

III. To the volunteer troops of Indiana, who have patriotically and promptly answered to the call of their civil authorities, great praise is due; and the General commanding returns his thanks for their assistance, both to them and the Governor of that State, by whose order they were assembled and organized.

IV. The arms, accoutrements, &c., distributed to the enrolled militia, will be returned by the Commandants of Militia Districts, to the Ordnance Officer from whom the same were drawn on their requisition, and care will be exercised to have this systematically and promptly done upon the expiration of martial law. The commandants referred to will be held personally responsible for all Government property issued on their requisition, till the same is returned.

V. The independent volunteer militia companies will continue on duty, and report to headquarters to Gen. Mason, until relieved and discharged by regular order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Official.)
D. R. LARNED, Capt. and A. A. General.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION...SATURDAY, July 18, 1863.
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Saturday, (to-day,) the eighteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman Sixteenth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President, and the following members: Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the Board here took a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—
Remonstrance of property owners against sewer in East Twenty-sixth street.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—
Bill of W. H. Lyon, for services rendered at reception of Thirty-sixth Regiment Volunteers.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition in reference to paving Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, It is alleged that maliciously disposed persons have promulgated among many of our citizens, who are likely to be imposed upon by such representations, that it is the intention of His Honor the Mayor to veto the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council, appropriating $2,500,000 for the purpose of equalizing the burdens of the Conscription act, and to encourage volunteering, and that such veto will be final, and will effectually prevent the operations of the benefits intended to be conferred by the said ordinance; and

Whereas, At this time, when the minds of the community are still excited, and the alarms created by the resistance to the Draft in the City are not yet totally allayed, such an impression is calculated to be productive of much apprehension;

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council hereby pledge themselves to their constituents, that in the event of the ordinance in question being returned to this Board, with the objections of His Honor the Mayor thereto, that they will, as it is competent for them to do after the expiration of the period of ten days, as required by the Charter of 1857, adopt the said ordinance, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—SATURDAY, July 18, 1863.
Three o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

To James M. Sweeney, Clerk of Board of Councilmen:

SIR: You will call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen to meet on Saturday, July eighteenth, at three o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

MORGAN JONES, President.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gerin, McGrath, Murray, Brice, Joyce—16.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, with resolution that the members of the Common Council pledge themselves to their constituents that, in the event of His Honor the Mayor vetoing the ordinance appropriating two million five hundred thousand dollars for the commutation of the whole number to be drafted from this county, that the Common Council will pass the same over the veto of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twentieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 18, 1863.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou. 102½	100 Harlem R. Prf. ... 104
10,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Co. ... 97½	100 M. S. & N. I. ... 80¾
1,000 do. ... 97½	200 do. ... s30 80¾
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.	100 do. ... 81
Notes, Feb & Aug. 105½	200 do. ... b10 81¾
6,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. c. 99	200 do. ... b45 80¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 [illegible]	100 M.S.& N.I.G.S. 112
2,000 Mo. State 6s ... 70½	700 Ill. Cen. R. S. ... 109½
1,000 Cal. State 7s ... 110	100 do. ... 109½
1,000 E.24 M.B.ex. '69.114	100 do. ... s10 109½
1,000 O.& Miss.B.C. ... 31	100 do. ... 109½
8,000 Erie 1st M. Bs. ... 112	800 Clev. & P. R. ... 93½
20,000 Ch.&N.W. 2d M. ... 54	500 do. ... 93
15,000 do. ... b30 64½	100 do. ... s10 93
1,000 Chic. & R.I.1st Bs. 105	100 do. ... 93½
10,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. 106½	100 do. ... s10 93¾
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 104½	200 do. ... b30 93¾
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 101	25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 150
30 Bank of Commerce. 103	300 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 98¾
5 Commonw'lth B'k 100	100 do. ... 98¾
25 Tradesmen's Bank. 105	200 do. ... 97½
50 Mich. Cen. R. ... 116½	50 do. ... s10 97½
150 do. ... 116½	200 do. ... s30 97½
100,000 Am. Gold ... 125¾	100 do. ... 97¾
150 Canton Co. ... 29	100 Chic. & N. W. R. s60 33
50 do. ... 29¼	650 do. ... 34
50 do. ... 28¾	400 do. ... 34¼
600 Cumb. Coal, Prf. ... 24½	1000 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 115
50 Cen. Am. Tr. Co. [illegible]	500 do. ... 114½
600 Am. Coal Co. ... 70	50 do. ... 114¼
100 Pacific M. S. Co. ... 241	600 do. ... b10 115
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... s3 120	150 do. ... b10 114¾
50 do. ... b10 120	200 do. ... b30 115¼
100 do. ... 120	300 Chic. & R. I. R. ... 99
650 Erie R. ... 97¾	50 do. ... 99½
2200 do. ... 97¾	200 do. ... 99¼
100 do. ... b30 97½	300 do. ... 99¼
100 do. ... s10 97½	50 do. ... 99¼
300 do. ... s10 97¾	100 Chi., B. & Q. R. b45 114½
5 do. ... 98	5 Mil. & Pr. Du C. [illegible]
100 Erie R. Pref ... 103¾	20 M.&P.Duc. 2d Pref. 99
100 do. ... b10 104	100 Tol. & Wab. [illegible]
10 do. ... 104½	100 do. ... b10 72
50 Hudson R. R. ... 173	250 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 71
250 do. ... s 171	50 do. ... 71¼
100 do. ... s10 172	150 do. ... 71½
50 do. ... 180	100 do. ... 71¾
1500 Reading R. ... 110	150 do. ... b10 72
400 do. ... 109½	50 do. ... s10 71
600 do. ... b30 110¼	200 A. & T. H. R. [illegible]
800 do. ... s10 109½	50 do. ... 44¼
100 do. ... s30 109½	100 do. ... b30 45
100 do. ... s10 110	50 do. [illegible]
100 Harlem R. ... 110½	150 do. ... 44½
1100 do. ... 110	50 A. & T. H. R. P. s30 74
200 do. ... 109½	50 do. ... 74¾
400 do. ... 109½	350 do. ... b10 75
400 do. ... 110	150 Chic. & Alton ... 60

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold ... s3 122½	200 Harlem R. ... 110½
100 Cum. Coal ... s10 24½	3500 do. ... 110½
100 Bucks Co. Lead ... s10 1½	500 do. ... 110½
100 do. ... 1½	200 do. ... 110½
700 Pacific Mail ... s3 240	400 do. ... s10 110
50 do. ... b3 241	3200 do. ... 110½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 119¾	300 do. ... s10 110½
50 do. ... s 119¾	1500 do. ... b3 111
500 Erie Railway ... 97¾	300 M. S. & N. Ind. ... 81¼
100 do. ... 97¾	100 do. ... b10 81¼
100 do. ... s10 97¾	100 do. ... 81¼
100 do. ... b10 98	300 do. ... s3 81½
100 do. ... 98	300 do. ... 81½
150 do. ... s 97½	300 Ill. Cen. R. S. ... 110
150 do. ... 97½	100 do. ... 109¾
100 do. ... b4 97¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. ... 93
100 do. ... 97½	100 do. ... b3 93½
50 Hudson R. ... s3 169	600 Clev. & Tol. R. ... b3 115
400 do. ... 170	100 do. ... 115
350 do. ... s 171	100 do. ... s10 115
100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 71¾	300 Chi. & R. I. ... 99½
100 do. ... b10 71½	300 do. ... 99¾
900 Gal. & Chic. R. ... 98	100 do. ... 99½
400 do. ... 98½	

MONDAY, JULY 20—A. M.

The general alarm from the riots early in the week caused a partial interruption to business in all departments of Trade and Finance; notwithstanding which the public confidence was more than sustained by the continued reports of victory in the Southwest, and the auspicious beginning of the second siege of Charleston. The price of Gold went down *eight per cent.*, making altogether for the fortnight, a decline of *twenty per cent.*, accompanied, of course, by a corresponding fall in Exchange on Europe. The leading Bill drawers came in as buyers of Gold for export at the rapidly declining rates, while the turn of events on the Potomac, the Mississippi and at Charleston brought forward heavy sellers for Baltimore, Washington and other out-of-town accounts. A few parties who had Gold lodged in Bank merely for safekeeping, also made haste to dispose of it on the first alarm from the uptown mob. The Stock Exchange remained firm through the days of riot, and on Thursday took a strong upward turn on nearly the entire Share list, besides being firm for Government Stocks and Treasury paper, which now rule higher with Gold at 126 ⅌ cent., by 5@8 ⅌ cent., than when the latter was speculated in, at the close of February, (and by some distrustful parties hoarded from the market,) at 160@173 ⅌ cent. The rates for Money are easier to the borrower, and 6 ⅌ cent. is now more generally the interest charged upon temporary loan than 7 ⅌ cent.

The Export clearances of the week of Domestic Produce, as well as Gold, were large, although the next return will probably show the effect of the interruption to trade and labor just referred to. The Import entries are on a moderate scale.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	131½@122¾
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents. 1881	106½@108@106½
New-York Central	119½@119¾
New-York and Erie	96¾@97¾
Erie Preferred Shares	103@104¾
Rock Island	98@99¾
Michigan Guaranteed	110@112½
Michigan Southern	79½@81¾
Michigan Central	109½@116
Toledo	107@114
Illinois Central	107@110
Pacific Mail	198½@250@240
Hudson River	179@170
Harlem Preferred	100@106
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88½@93½
Harlem Common	102@110
Fort Wayne and Chicago	67½@71¾
Chicago and North Western	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	[illegible]

There was a further decline of 2 ⅌ cent. in Gold Coin, and 2@3 ⅌ cent. in Exchange on Saturday. This course of the market, after the previous heavy fall, was somewhat sudden and to many parties unexpected. The accumulation of Gold in the City on speculation and for safe keeping for account of out of town Banks, was partially relieved by the export demand at the reduced premiums down to 130@126 ⅌ cent., and the Gold itself shipped for Europe and the West Indies, principally on Saturday, to the total of $2,190,781. Notwithstanding which, a panic appeared to come over other holders and speculators for the rise after the sailing of the steamers at noon, so that sales were precipitated down to 123@122¼ ⅌ cent.; the market subsequently recovering to 123¼@½, and again relapsing to 123¼ ⅌ cent., at which it left off at 4 o'clock. Exchange on London fell to 135@136 ⅌ cent. Some of the Baltimore Banks were sellers of Exchange on London on Friday to the extent of $200,000 or $350,000.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Board, as customary through the hot months, on Saturday. The market was not so firm at the Board as on Friday; but subsequently on the Street *the demand for the speculative shares was generally firm again*, and at 4 o'clock prices were about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125½	123¼	Harlem Pref.	105	106
U.S. 6s, 1881	106½	106½	Mich. Central	116	116
N. Y. Central	120½	119¾	Mich. Southern	81½	81¾
Erie	98½	97¾	Mich. Guarant'd	113	112
Erie Preferred	103½	106	Illinois Central	110	110
Hudson	173	170	Pittsburgh	94	93½
Pacific Mail	244	240	Fort Wayne	71½	71½
Harlem	111	110	Rock Island	99½	99½
Canton	29	29½	Northwest	33½	34
Prairie du Chien	60	58	Galena	98	97½
Treas. Cer., new	99	99	Reading	110½	110

The supply of Money was easy to the Brokers, and the prevailing rate 6 ⅌ cent. The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the 5.20 years Stock amount to $696,700, of which $298,650 was through the Loan Agent, and $398,050 by subscription direct. There was also deposited $230,500 on 5 ⅌ cent. interest.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,955,966 18, including for Customs $262,050; payments, $2,427,259 18; balance, $23,754,876 83.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Hanover	94
Union	110	Metropolitan	111
America	123	East River	97
Tradesmen's	108	Importers' & Traders'	110
Commerce	102½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	104	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	102	Chic. & N.W.S F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	124	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	75
Erie R. seconds, '79	114	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82
Erie fourths, '80	105	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	103	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	104
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106½
Hud. R. seconds s. f. '85	117	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104½
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Mich. C. New 1st m. '82	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Illinois Central '75	112	Mil. & Mo. L. G.	56
Al. & T. H. firsts	100		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,289,061, against $3,430,684 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,142,775, against 3,277,839 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $2,191,000, against $1,835,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $838,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few days since, completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862-3, ending the 30th June ulto. We now resume our weekly comparative returns as for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $634,000 Foreign Specie:)

Amount to	$90,498,000
Add since 1st July	8,760,427
Total since Jan. 1	$99,258,427
Against same time 1862	[illegible]
Increased Import in 1863	[illegible]

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,692,000
Add since July 1	7,527,704
Total since Jan. 1	$99,219,704
Against same time 1862	70,437,562
Increased Export 1863	$28,782,142

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were

	$26,633,000
Add since July 1	2,941,000
Total since Jan. 1	$29,574,000
Against same time 1862	36,056,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$11,482,000

Mr. H. S. Parke, of the firm of Parke & Bowdoin, No. 76 Wall-street, was, on Saturday, admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The half-yearly dividend of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company is 5 ⅌ cent., payable on 1st August.

The Alton and Chicago Road earned in the second week in July

	[illegible]
Against same week in 1862	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in the second week in July, 1863

	$20,808
Same week in 1862	16,534
Increase	$4,274

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—[illegible].

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

News-agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Details of Gen. GILLMORE'S operations against the defences of Charleston, in coöperation with the naval force under Admiral DAHLGREN, to the 15th inst., have reached us by the steamship *Fulton*, which arrived at this port on Saturday. After the failure of the attack on Fort Wagner, which was caused by the hesitation of the supports of the storming party after the parapet was gained, Gen. GILLMORE commenced engineering approaches, and it was expected that it would soon be captured. All the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville, were also in our possession. During the operations a rebel steamer attempted to land reinforcements on Morris Island, but she was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, the troops on board barely escaping. There is a report also that a rebel gunboat, which came down the harbor to reconnoitre, ventured a little too near our craft, and was "taken in." The news by the *Fulton*, it will be seen, pretty effectually disposes of the report that Charleston was captured on the 14th. We also have rebel accounts to the 16th, in telegrams to the Richmond papers. Gen. GILLMORE was said to be massing his forces on Morris Island, preparatory to another attack on Fort Wagner, which was expected to be made very soon.

The particulars of the fall of Port Hudson have reached us by way of New-Orleans, brought to this port by the steamship *Locust Point*, which arrived on Saturday, and the *Thomas A. Scott*, which arrived yesterday. It appears that Gen. GARDNER, on the 8th inst., sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. Gen. BANKS replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave GARDNER twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last mule—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New-Orleans had a torchlight procession and general jubilation on the night of the 11th.

Gen. HURLBUT informs the War Department that the rebel cavalry were sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., on the 16th, by Col. HATCH, who killed, wounded and captured 200 of them, besides releasing about 400 conscripts. Col. HATCH is also said to have captured the artillery and trains of the command of BIFFLES. BIFFLES' men scattered in every direction, and most of them succeeded in crossing the Tennessee River and joining RHODDY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a report, received from Helena, that Little Rock, the Capital of Arkansas, has been captured by Gen. BLUNT. The report is, probably, premature.

Movements in North Carolina for a reconstruction of the Union are now boldly made. The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction on the basis of a gradual emancipation system.

A report has reached us from the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. GREGG, who crossed, with his cavalry command, at Falling Waters, was cut off at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, from communication with the army for six hours. He finally relieved himself by a charge upon the rebels, capturing a large number of them, three stand of colors and four pieces of artillery. There is nothing new regarding LEE's movements.

A detachment of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, comprising about three companies, returned on Friday evening, from scouting service on the Alexandria Railroad. They encountered the enemy, thought to be a portion of STUART's cavalry, at a point on the road, and routed them, with a loss on our side of twenty-two men. They report our cavalry at Culpepper Court-house.

A number of important circulars from the Provost-Marshal-General, relating to the draft, are published. Drafted men are considered soldiers in the service of the United States as soon as their names have been drawn. Men claiming exemption by reason of any disability have the right to have the question of their disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment. If the Board decides them liable to serve, they still have the right, after such decision, to pay the commutation or to furnish substitutes within such extended time as may be fixed by the Board.

Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains SAWYER and FLYNN, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Sandusky, Ohio, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Capt. WINDER, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate. LEE and WINDER are now held in close confinement in a casemate of Fortress Monroe.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *City of London*, from Liverpool, and the *Hansa*, from Southampton, we have European advices to the 8th inst., four days later. The English Press were busy in commenting upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by LEE. The London *Times* sees in it untold disasters for the National cause, and the auguries of the other papers are hardly less unfavorable. A correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and the British Government, relating to the case of the British schooner *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, seized by the gunboat *Montgomery*, for having on board contraband of war, while engaged in the Matamoras trade, is published, and a synopsis of it is given in our columns. In the British House of Commons on the 6th, a member asked for an explanation of the conduct of the gunboat *Rhode Island* in firing into the ship [illegible] in the waters of Bermuda. Mr. LAYARD stated that when Mr. SEWARD became acquainted with the facts, he at once wrote to Lord LYONS, assuring him that an inquiry would be made and, if the facts were as stated, "the transaction should be disavowed, and the most ample reparation made." This explanation was received by the House with loud cheers. Lord PALMERSTON, who appeared for the first time since his illness, in reply to Mr. ROEBUCK, said he would fix the next Monday night for the adjourned debate on the recognition of the Southern States, provided certain business was accomplished in the meantime. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he states that he can confirm all that Mr. ROEBUCK has said respecting their joint interview with the Emperor of the French. The Polish question is still in an unsettled condition. In answer to a question as to how far the English Government was committed to a Russian war, in the event of the failure of the present negotiations, Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had not contracted any engagements, but were at perfect liberty to act according to the course of events. The revolutionists appear to be gaining headway every day, and the Russians are pressed in other quarters than Poland, if we may credit a telegram from Constantinople. According to this information, the Circassians are pushing their invaders closely. They have taken a fortified village, and have lately obtained a decided success. The Financial and Commercial news by these arrivals is not important. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions were mainly unchanged. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sunday was a day of perfect quiet in the City, though there was a good deal of travel to and fro of visitors to the scenes of the late riots. Four more militia regiments arrived during the day from Pennsylvania, and the military force now in this City and Brooklyn numbers over 8,000.

The Board of Aldermen met on Saturday afternoon, and after discussion in secret session, passed a resolution to the following effect: That if the Mayor vetoed the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 with which to pay the $300 exemption of poor men, they would immediately pass it over the veto. No other business was transacted.

The Board of Councilmen also met on Saturday afternoon, and unanimously adopted, without amendment, the resolution passed by the Aldermen relative to the exemption ordinance.

The price of Gold fell to 123¼ on Saturday, and Exchange to 135@136. Money easy. Stocks firm. The export demand for Gold during the week was encouraged by the rapid decline in price, but had no effect to arrest the fall from other causes.

A very limited business was transacted on Saturday in nearly every article of domestic produce and general merchandise. Prices of Breadstuffs were much lower; and of other commodities, tending decidedly in favor of purchasers. The freight market was moderately active, with 662 vessels of all classes in port.

The Enforcement of the Draft.

There can be no doubt that the late riots in this City have been due in very large degree to the intrigues and machinations of traitors and rebels in the North. Whether their motive has been sympathy with the South or partisan hatred of the Administration, the result is the same:—they have been stimulating a bloody civil commotion in the North for the purpose of aiding the rebellion in the South, and hostility to the draft has been the main lever which they have employed. A draft for military service must always be obnoxious in any country, although no one can doubt that, properly managed, it is the most equitable mode of securing that service which is absolutely indispensable to every nation. For our Government now to abandon or suspend the draft, in consequence of the violent hostility it has encountered, would be simple abdication of its most essential functions. It would be a surrender of all authority,—a complete abandonment of the right which every Government has to the services of its citizens. We are glad the Government at Washington does not for a moment entertain the thought of such a step. The laws of the nation must be enforced. The draft must go on, and the official authorities must be supported by adequate military force in carrying it out.

This determination, however, does not imply the lack of any disposition on the part of the Government to remedy whatever defects its practical execution may disclose in the operation of the law, and to soften, so far as possible, whatever severities it may carry with it upon the poorer classes of the community. There is a very strong and a very wide dislike of the $300 exemption clause in its present form. Much of it is due to sedulous and malignant misrepresentations of its scope and effect:—but it is only just to concede that the clause itself is well calculated, on the face of it, to excite popular distrust and dislike. The following is the clause as it stands in the law:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, *for the procuration of a substitute*, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering the draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon *such person so furnishing the substitute or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft.* And any person failing to report, after the service of notice as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

The language of the law clearly implies that the $300 which secures the exemption of the man who pays it, is to be used in procuring a substitute; and if so used, there can be no room for the charge, which has done so much to create odium against the exemption clause, that another person must be drafted to take his place, and that of necessity he must be found among those who cannot pay the $300 exemption. The Government ought to make this point clear to the popular comprehension. We see no reason why the War Department should not issue a circular directing the $300 paid for exemption to be in every case used, as the explicit language of the law requires, "*for the procuration of a substitute.*" This would at once deprive the enemies of the Government of all pretext for misrepresenting the law in this particular, and could not fail to allay, at least to some extent, the excitement which they have been able to create upon the subject.

In some respects it might have been wiser in the framers of the law to have required every man drafted to procure his own substitute. This is the French law. Every man drawn for the military service in France, has the right to procure a substitute, but not to exempt himself by the payment of any sum of money. Nothing is more common, therefore, than to see advertisements in the French papers, and on the walls of Paris, offering sums varying from 2,000 to 5,000 francs, ($400 to $1,000,) for a substitute. At first sight this would seem to be the most equitable mode, and we have heard it frequently urged that it should have been adopted here. But with this provision a poor man would have still less chance than under the present law, to escape the service. The price of substitutes would then rise and fall with the supply and demand, and it would increase largely and rapidly with every month of the war. Many a man—mechanic, artisan or laborer—can now pay the $300 which exempts him, who could not pay the $400, $500 or $700 which, under the other law, a substitute would readily command, while to the rich it would make but little difference what the rate might be. In this particular, therefore, the present law is clearly, in its practical operation, for the advantage of the poorer classes.

Whatever the Government can do, by construing the law, or whatever Congress may do by amending it, to cure its defects and equalize its operation, ought to be cheerfully and promptly done. There ought to be, as we are sure there is, no disposition in any quarter to make it press unjustly upon any class of the community; and all ought to understand that the Government will do everything in its power to mitigate its severities and remove all just causes of complaint. But beyond this it should be distinctly understood the Government cannot go. There can be no yielding for an hour to mob violence, whatever may be the motive out of which it springs. The laws are to be obeyed, rigidly and universally, until they are amended or annulled. The draft is a National necessity, and has been ordered by laws duly enacted, by representatives of the people; and while it is thus ordered the National Government has no choice but to enforce it. It must be enforced, and every good citizen, every man who prizes the blessings of government, and who is not willing to see our civil society plunged into anarchy and chaos, will aid cheerfully and promptly, at whatever personal sacrifice, in its enforcement. Those who resist it by force must be met by force. There is no alternative. Governments cannot exist without the right and the power to compel the execution of the laws. And there is no city in the world where it is more imperative that this right and this power should be clearly and unmistakably proved to exist, than in the City of New-York at the present moment.

The American Citizen's Duty.

There is, at least, one delusion which has heretofore been very wide-spread, which this war and its incidents are rudely dispelling—the notion that this nation, more than any other, is, to use BURKE's language, "nothing better than a partnership in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico and tobacco, and some such other low concerns, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties." It is this notion, diligently exploited by traitors and demagogues, which, more than aught else, has been working the havoc which has disgraced this City during the last week. Ever since the war began, the men who are bent on pushing their own fortunes at the cost of everything that is respectable or valuable in our institutions and manners, have devoted themselves to inflaming the laboring classes, and particularly those of foreign birth, against the Government, on the avowed ground that it was carrying on the war, and that the war was productive of loss and suffering, and entailed heavy sacrifices on most classes of the community. They have labored to spread the idea that every man who came to the United States and became a citizen, acquired *ipso facto* a right to lifelong ease, comfort, and prosperity, and that any action on the part of the Government in defence of honor or existence, which curtailed the smallest of the working-man's comforts, was a fraud and imposition. According to this theory of the National organization, the National Government is a sort of swine-herd, whose sole business is to see that its hogs get their meals and their sleep regularly, and are not troubled by anything that impedes or delays the growth of fat. The cares, anxieties, duties and sacrifices of citizens are all very well for the down-trodden serfs of Europe, but once on American soil, the man rises into the full dignity of a swopping, trading, hoarding animal, and any attempt to make him raise an arm or contribute a cent for the defence of the common honor, or dignity, or even safety, is declared to have no counterpart except in the tyrannical and ferocious caprices of the Czar or the Shah.

The war has dispelled much of this delusion already; it will dispel more of it before it is over; and the riots and the draft in this City will, we hope, give it in this City, and all over the land, a shock which will finish it. We want to have every man in every corner of the earth, who dreams of making this country his home, know and remember that we offer him nothing but an ample and unrestricted field for the exercise of all his talents and all his energies, for the development of whatever is best and noblest in his nature. We guarantee him freedom for mind and body, and promise him wealth and honor in proportion to his merits. But we warn him that when he comes here, it is not to roam over rich pastures and chew the cud, a fat ox among fat oxen. He comes to be a freeman in a free community, jealous of its honor, of its integrity, and of its glory, and prepared to make whatever sacrifices, down to the last cent and the last drop of blood, to preserve every one of them without stain or blemish. We are, in short, it is time that all should know, a nation like any other nation, except that we are freer, more progressive, less burdened by bad traditions and bad laws. We are not a commercial firm; and if anybody insists on forcing this construction of our social and political organization upon us, as the [illegible] have been trying to do, the assumption must be repelled, if need be, at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon. No American, with a drop of manly blood in his veins, will ever allow either foreign Powers or domestic cut-throats to hold this theory of the nature and aims of this community, without protesting against it both with the pen and the sword.

If the world does not know already, we are determined it shall believe that, to return to BURKE's definition, the American nation "is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection." And everybody who joins it must make up his mind to lend his assistance in forwarding these ends when the constituted authorities shall call on him to do so, and whether he likes "virtue and perfection" or not. The majority here has come to the same conclusion as most other communities, that without national unity, freedom of speech, of labor, &c., no progress is possible, and that without them, so far from becoming better or nobler than we are, we should rapidly degenerate, like the Spanish-American States, into the prey for buccaneers or tyrants, rich and fat enough to be robbed, but too cowardly to give the task of robbing us the smallest spice of adventure. Into that condition we should never consent to be dragged, and certainly not at the tail of the Woods and Andrewses, or for the momentary gratification of the thieves and prostitutes and bullies of our alleys and grog-shops, let it cost what it will in either blood or treasure. And any man who does not like American citizenship on these terms, must make up his mind to seek the repose he loves elsewhere. If he stays here, he must either do his duty or take the consequences the law has prescribed.

The New Attempt on Charleston.

At the beginning of this month, all our chief armies were in battle or on the march. MEADE was struggling with LEE, ROSECRANS was chasing down BRAGG, GRANT was thundering at Vicksburgh, and BANKS at Port Hudson. The results have been the defeat of LEE, the retreat of BRAGG, and the surrender of the two Confederate strongholds on the Mississippi River.

At this moment, the only point at which active operations are being carried on is in the harbor of Charleston—unless, indeed, Gen. SHERMAN, who, a week ago, was chasing the army of JOHNSTON, and bombarding the capital of the State of Mississippi, be still engaged in that work.

The present attempt to reduce the works in Charleston harbor and capture the city, were begun precisely three months after the failure of the last great attempt with the Monitors. The operations this time, both military and naval, are under the conduct of new officers—Gen. GILLMORE having taken the place of Gen. HUNTER, and Admiral DAHLGREN superseding Admiral DUPONT. Now, as formerly, there is a large force of Monitors and a small coöperating land force. All that was done, however, on the 8th of April last, was done by the Monitors—Gen. HUNTER's troops being merely lookers-on. On this occasion the land force under Gen. GILLMORE has begun the attack, and has already gained a valuable position and a foothold on the south end of Morris Island. After this neatly won success, three regiments were sent forward on the 11th inst. to storm Fort Wagner, situated near the northern end of Morris Island. The attack was gallantly made by part of the force, and our flag planted upon the parapet of the fort; but not being properly supported by their comrades, our troops had to fall back. Another attack was immediately made by four of the iron-clads, which lasted for four hours, to which replies were made from Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter; but no great damage was done on either side, and no successful result obtained. Gen. GILLMORE then brought his engineering skill into play, and commenced a siege of the work, which at latest account (up to the 14th) was progressing favorably. After reducing this work, he has still another and undoubtedly much more formidable series of fortifications to attack, situated on the extreme northeastern end of Morris Island, known as the Cummings Point Batteries, which are within 1,250 yards of Fort Sumter. This is, of course, within easy range of Sumter, and their capture will also greatly simplify the problem of Charleston itself. The reduction of all these works will be mainly by siege operations, with such coöperation as is possible from the gunboats. Gen. GILLMORE will doubtless proceed very deliberately and cautiously in these operations; for, as we have said, the land force upon which he can rely is not large. The rebels will doubtless make the stiffest contest of which they are capable on this island. It is the key to the harbor of Charleston, and its importance is fully appreciated on both sides. We learn from the Southern papers that on the 9th instant all the free negroes in Charleston were arrested, to be set to work on the fortifications of Morris Island.

In Charleston itself there seems to be considerable apprehension. The Mayor has issued a proclamation announcing the approach of a large force by land and sea, ordering the suspension of business, requesting women, children and non-combatants to evacuate, and expressing the opinion that an attack on the city is imminent.

We do not know what land force the rebels may have in the vicinity of Charleston. There is proof, however, that it is small, and that a large part of the heavy force that BEAUREGARD had with him on the occasion of the last attack has been sent off to other quarters—though there is no doubt that Gen. BEAUREGARD himself is still in command at Charleston.

We do not look for any very speedy issue to all these operations. It is possible that the Monitors might make an attack on Fort Sumter with greater success than in the last case. It is possible that they might run the gauntlet of all the formidable works in Charleston harbor; and in this case, the surrender or destruction of the city were inevitable. But we think it more likely that GILLMORE and DAHLGREN will operate strictly together; and until the capture by siege of all the works on Morris Island, no other operation will be undertaken solely by the Monitors.

The work this time, we think, is in good hands. We have never agreed with those who undertook to censure Admiral DUPONT for not destroying Fort Sumter, or destroying the Monitors, in April last; and we believe he did the very best that was possible under the circumstances. But unfortunately DUPONT had no aid whatever from Gen. HUNTER, and to the lack of proper coöperation from a land force, it is believed, the failure on that occasion was due. For conducting such military and engineering operations as is possible, Gen. GILLMORE we take to be the man. He had formerly proved himself to be a master in his branch of the military profession, and his consummate skill has again been shown in his new field of operations.

The capture of Charleston is not now a thing of such great value, nor of such deep public interest, as formerly it was; but it is still a matter of high importance; and Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN will merit the applause of the country if they achieve it.

Militiamen as Soldiers—Their Value and Defects.

We made an attempt in the war of 1812 to defend Washington against capture, by means of State militia, raised and officered precisely as our militia now is, and offered battle with them to regular troops on open ground. The result was the battle of Bladensburgh and the destruction of the Capitol. At New-Orleans we fared better, because we attempted less. JACKSON's troops intrenched themselves and waited for the enemy under cover, and consequently achieved a signal success. But it is not unfair to conclude that had his followers been as ambitious as the Marylanders, and attempted to exclude the British not simply from New-Orleans, but from American soil, they would have in like manner come to grief. If the war had lasted longer, and had been carried on to a greater degree on land, we should doubtless have learnt a lesson which would have served us in good stead in the present conflicts, of the absolute necessity of discipline and organization, of the absolute uselessness of mere bravery in operations carried on against trained soldiers. We should have been saved from the many blunders and disasters which forgetfulness of this great *fact* has recently brought upon us, and which, we regret to say, it is still likely to bring upon us. Our march on Bull Run would never have taken place if ANDREW JACKSON had had to conduct a campaign in the open country. His success has caused us ever since to assign to pluck the place which properly belongs to science.

Unfortunately, too, we learnt little from the Mexican war. The force employed in that campaign was comparatively so small, that the evils of our military system did not fully appear in it. The proportion of trained officers and of regulars was so large as to infuse a good deal of the military spirit into the whole force, and the contest was luckily short; so that its effect on public opinion in regard to the value of unity and skill was, if anything, rather bad. We entered on the present war with the South profoundly convinced that the party which could put the largest number of men with muskets in the field at the outset of a contest was master of the situation.

Much of this unfortunate error is due also to distorted notions of the manner in which we achieved our success in the War of the Revolution. The popular tradition is that our fathers simply left the plow, shouldered their muskets, met the enemy, and carried everything before them; that, in short, the State militia on that occasion sufficed "to whip the British," and, *a fortiori*, ought to suffice to whip everybody else. On turning, however, to one of the leading actors in that great struggle—one who gave the highest proof both of skill and valor on many bloody fields—we find ourselves rudely undeceived. He tells a different tale. We find that the Generals of that day would be as much amused and disgusted, as we sincerely trust every man at the North will be before long, with the absurd cries that we can "bag" LEE's army by "risings" of "thirty days'" and "three months' men." Says ALEXANDER HAMILTON in the *Federalist*:

"Here I expect we shall be told that the militia of the country is its natural bulwark, and would at all times be equal to the national defence. *This doctrine, in substance, had like to have cost us our independence.* It cost millions to the United States that might have been saved."

The facts which, from our own experience, forbid a reliance of this kind, are too recent to permit us to be the dupes of such a suggestion. *The steady operations of war against a regular and disciplined army can only be successfully conducted by a force of the same kind.* Considerations of economy, not less than of stability and vigor, confirm this position. The American militia, in the course of the present war, have, by their valor on numerous occasions, erected eternal monuments to their fame; but the bravest of them feel and know that the liberty of their country could not have been established by their efforts alone, however great and valuable they were. War, like most other things, is a science to be acquired and perfected by diligence, by perseverance, by time and by practice.

GEN. BROWN.—It ought to be, and we presume is, generally understood that Gen. HARVEY BROWN was relieved of the command of the military forces in this City, from no lack of ability or vigor in the discharge of his duties, and from no lack of confidence in him on the part of the Government and the people. No man could possibly have acted with more energy, firmness and decision than he has shown in the suppression of the riot. We presume that Gen. CANBY was assigned to the command here, mainly because he was more fully possessed of the views and sentiments of the Government in regard to matters in this department than any officer less intimately connected with the War Office could be presumed to be. But the thanks of our citizens are eminently due, and will be heartily returned to Gen. BROWN, for his services in this emergency.

THE DESTITUTE BLACKS.—The appeals which we made on Friday and Saturday last for the negro victims of the brutal mob has induced many responses from charitable quarters. Generous contributions have been offered by benevolent gentlemen, and various societies and churches have also taken the matter up. A preliminary meeting of merchants, to take the subject into consideration, was held on Saturday, and a general meeting of the same class will be held at 2 P. M. this day at McCullough's salesroom, corner of Maiden-lane and Front-street, at which resolutions will be offered and subscription lists opened. It is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance; and that something of the munificence which we have already recorded as having been shown toward the suffering members and families of the Police, Fire and Military Departments, will also be displayed to the innocent and unfortunate colored victims of the indiscriminating mob.

It will be seen by a letter elsewhere that the temporary charge of the colored fugitives has been placed by the Police Commissioners in the hands of Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER. He makes an appeal for food and clothing, for women and children, as the first necessity in the case; and states that all contributions of this kind may be sent to No. 12 Centre-street. He says that 3,000 of these people of color are now upon the world, homeless, penniless and destitute. They have found temporary asylums in the Station-houses and on Blackwell's Island, while others are secreted in places of doubtful security, and hundreds are still lurking about the suburbs of the City, on Long Island, and in the woods along Harlem River. We have no doubt that this appeal also will be promptly met—and we hope it will be met *to-day*.

The duties of relief ought to be systematized; and we think that if the merchants appoint one of their number to act in conjunction with Mr. KEYSER, and with the pastors of colored churches, the destitute will be discovered, and the contributions efficiently administered.

WHO ARE EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT?—We receive frequent inquiries as to the classes of persons who are exempt by law from the operation of the military draft. The shortest and most satisfactory way of answering these is by publishing the following section of the law:

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be and they are hereby excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also,

1. *The Vice-President of the United States*, the *Judges of the various Courts of the United States*, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States.
2. The only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support.
3. The only son of aged or infirm parents, or parents dependent upon his labor for support.
4. Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt.
5. The only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support.
6. The father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support.
7. Where there are a father and sons in the same household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, *shall be exempt, and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt*: Provided, however, that no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

These are in addition to those exempted by securing substitutes, or on paying $300 "for the procuration of a substitute."

THE DRAFT.—There is a remarkable change in public sentiment concerning the draft, since the opening of last week. Very many who were formerly opposed, now favor it. Indeed, the determination to uphold it seems to be universal, except among those inhuman rioters who constituted the mob. The rioters took a very bad way of convincing the public of the justice of their cause.

Amusements.

The disturbances last week interfered seriously with the prosperity of the various places of amusement, and caused so much general alarm that both the Winter Garden and Niblo's were closed on Wednesday—the latter remaining closed for the balance of the week. Now that we are once more enjoying a comfortable sense of security, these establishments will reopen their welcome doors, and enjoy the usual flush of country visitors. At Niblo's the "Duke's Motto" is the all-sufficient attraction; at the Winter Garden a light piece and Mr. FRANK WOOD's uproarious extravaganza of "Leah, the Forsook." There is but one other place of amusement on Broadway—Barnum's Museum—but the entertainments will be found endless there.

Musical.

Mr. J. GRAU, the well-known *impresario*, whose gallant raids into management have been marked by as much tact as talent, and whose last season here and in the West extended without break through eight months, takes his departure for Europe to-morrow in the steamship *Great Eastern*. It is Mr. GRAU's intention to secure there two or three leading artists for his company. He will then resume operations in the principal cities of the Union, drawing upon his extensive repertoire for those incessant changes of programme that make his management so acceptable everywhere. Mr. GRAU's activity may be gathered from the fact that in Cincinnati he gave twenty-four operas on twenty-four nights, being a change of programme on almost every night. To accomplish this he requires necessarily a double company, and that the new additions may be good, he visits Europe with the intention of hearing them himself before engaging them. It is Mr. GRAU's first visit to the Old World in the character of an operatic manager, but we venture to predict that his reputation as an active, honorable and perfectly responsible man of business has already preceded him. Undertaking management when no one else would do so, it was essential that he should not venture out of his depth. Prudence lent a steady hand to enterprise and success was the result. We hope Mr. GRAU will never be less fortunate.

The Bark Oak.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 19.

The bark *Oak*, from Philadelphia, which went ashore this morning, was got off without any assistance. She sustained no damage.

JULY 1863

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

A SKIRMISH ON JAMES ISLAND.

Preparations of Gen. Gillmore for Another Attack on Fort Wagner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 19.

The following is from the Richmond Enquirer, July 18:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 16.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

We attacked part of the enemy's forces on James Island this morning, and drove them to the protection of their gunboats in the Stono, with a small loss on both sides.

The enemy is massing their troops on Morris Island, evidently for another attack on Battery Wagner to-night or to-morrow.

Three Monitor gunboats and the mortar boats kept up an almost constant fire all day on that work, with little damage to it, and little casualties.

There had been heavy skirmishing at Jackson, Miss., but nothing important.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 14.

The Charleston papers bring us some further particulars of the attack on that city. Thursday morning it was discovered that the enemy had been strongly reinforced both on Big and Little Folly Islands, and their barges, with which to make the attack on Morris Island, were tied to the piles in the creek. There were four Monitors outside, two at the mouth of Stono River and one in the river. The Mayor, upon receiving this information, issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, July 9, 1863—1:30 P. M.

To the Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity:

Whereas, The enemy by land and sea, have appeared in large force on the islands and neighborhood of the city; and in consultation with Gen. BEAUREGARD he expresses the opinion that an attack on our city is imminent, and with the concurrence of Gen. BEAUREGARD, I advise and earnestly request all women and children, and other non-combatants, to leave the city as soon as possible. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

This was followed by two other proclamations, calling on citizens to close their places of business, and ordering the arrest of all free negroes in the city, as they were wanted to work on some unfinished defences on Morris Island. During the day some five or more transports appeared off the harbor, and the Yankees in Stono River amused themselves during the day by shelling two points on James Island. The Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following particulars of the fighting on Friday:

The morning was fair. Light, fleecy clouds floated slowly over the deep blue firmament. Not a breath of wind stirred through the branches, and the bay and ocean were smooth and bright as a mirror. The air was hot, heavy and close, relaxing the frame and beading the brow with drops of moisture. It was just the kind of weather to inflict the largest amount of inconvenience upon the enemy in those turreted monsters, the pride of the Yankee nation.

About daylight Friday morning, a battery of the enemy, of not less than fifty guns, together with about fifteen boat howitzers, mounted on the enemy's barges, and the guns from four Monitors, opened a tremendous fire on Capt. MITCHELL's battery, completely enfilading it on the right and left, causing some havoc among both officers and men.

The fire from the boat howitzers was particularly destructive. The sharpshooters of the enemy also did considerable execution by picking off the men at the guns. It was by one of these that the gallant Lieut. JOHN BEE was killed, a Minie ball striking and passing through his head. The men, notwithstanding this terrible shower of solid shot, shell and bullets, stood to their guns nobly, and it was not until they were completely exhausted, and the enemy who had landed in force were rapidly approaching, that the order was given to retire.

The enemy succeeded in capturing several of our men, whose exhausted condition prevented escape. Capt. J. RAVENEL MACBETH and Lieut. G. HAYWOOD are reported among the prisoners so taken. It was stated yesterday that Capt. MITCHELL was at one time in the hands of the enemy, when his men rallied and succeeded in getting him away from his captors. After the abandonment of the battery Capt. MITCHELL's artillerymen fell back with the infantry to Battery Wagner. The enemy's infantry then threw out a line of skirmishers and advanced, forming three lines of battle across Gregg's Hill to Vinegar Hill.

The Twenty-first regiment S. C. V., Major MCIVER commanding, and NELSON's battalion, together with the artillerists, all under the command of Col. GRAHAM, were sent forward to oppose the enemy's further progress. A severe fight ensued, and our forces gradually fell back to Battery Wagner. Two desperate but unsuccessful attempts to carry the battery by assault were made by the Yankees. In both assaults the enemy suffered terribly, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on the field.

The Yankees, after this, fell back to Vinegar Hill. It is said they took and still hold possession of Col. GRAHAM's headquarters. The enemy, after falling back, received reinforcements, and made a show of again moving against the battery. The force of the enemy engaged Friday is supposed to have been about four thousand. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, will probably be about three hundred.

The firing on both sides ceased about half-past six, when the Monitors withdrew. The report that one left during the engagement in a crippled condition was untrue. The whole four were engaged throughout the action, and in the afternoon their fire upon Battery Wagner was very severe. We learn, however, that the battery was very slightly injured. An officer, who observed the effect of our shots, says they struck and rolled off the sides and decks of the Monitors like so many marbles or pebble-stones. Capt. HASKELL's and Lieut. BEE's bodies fell into the hands of the enemy. Drs. R. B. HANAHAN and PRIOLEAU are said to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Capt. LANGDON CHEVES, an accomplished and very efficient officer of the Engineer corps, was killed almost instantly by a shell from a Monitor exploding in Battery Wagner, and striking him in the head. His body was brought to the city last night.

Fort Sumter opened on the turreted monsters and the Yankee infantry on the south end of Morris' Island, with what result we are unable to say. The fight doubtless will be renewed to-day, with greater fierceness than any we have yet seen. The enemy has certainly shown a deep laid plan, and is determined to push it. The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, Friday, on Morris' Island:

Killed—Capt. Chas. Haskell, Capt. Langdon Cheeves, Lieut. John Bee.

Wounded—Capt. J. W. Ford, Lieut. Alston, Capt. Wild, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Tarrh.

Missing—Capt. Howard, Lieut. A. P. Craig, Capt. Reddy, Lieut. Woodward.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

The *Franklin Repository* describes at length the career of the rebels in the border counties of Pennsylvania. Their freaks, humors, and prejudices, along with a number of outrages upon property and life, are told graphically. From an interesting passage we extract:

"Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that LINCOLN was a fugitive in Boston, and dare not occupy his Capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated, and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperance. These men were evidently taught to regard President LINCOLN as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the Government.

Rev. Mr. PRYOR, father of the blustering Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, who didn't fight POTTER when in Congress, was with LEE as chaplain, and seemed to have a general supervision of the piety of the army. He represented the progress of religion as eminently satisfactory, and seemed to regard the rebels as perfectly Cromwellian in morals. True, they would steal negroes and from negroes and anything else, from a tenpenny nail to a six-horse team; but they were nevertheless a model army, according to PRYOR, in all the attributes of Christian character. Our people generally thought that the scale of Zion must be very low down South.

The discipline of the rebel army was admirable. No private soldiers dared to disregard an order in presence of his superior, or where his superior officer was likely to be advised of it. When the rebel columns filed through Chambersburgh, they marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in.

Some of the Border State, and most of the more Southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were astonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was German. At first, when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans; and judging from EWELL's demand for twenty-five barrels of sourkrout at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourkrout in July. Our farm buildings, and especially our large and fine barns, all through the valley, at once excited their astonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the barn of the editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in our valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very large denomination in this community; and the outbuildings about it, such as chicken-house, hog-pen, carriage-house, &c., were generally supposed to be servants' houses, and very neat ones!

Mr. SNAVELY, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the rebel soldiers of [illegible] on his farm, located near the Greencastle road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He immediately surrendered it. Soon after two more men came to him, making a similar demand. The murderers buried his body in a dung heap, and then fled. Mr. SNAVELY leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known."

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Arrival of Gen. Foster at Fortress Monroe.

Movements in the Old North State for Reconstruction.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 18.

Gen. FOSTER arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. Williamston, on the Roanoke River, was bombarded by four of our gunboats, under Capt. FLUSSER, on Monday night, the bridge across Gardner's Creek destroyed, and the rebels who had recently become quite bold, driven entirely from the river many miles back.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, July 17.

The Department of Virginia, by a recent order from the Secretary of War, has been annexed to the Department of North Carolina, Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER commanding, who leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, to organize his command. If the Government will furnish him with a respectable force, which it has thus far been unable to do, important and lasting results will at once be realized, for a more active, persevering and able leader is not to be found. For the past few days much activity has been exhibited in this Department, and results of a beneficial character will soon be realized.

The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious States, which North Carolina, in common with the other Slave States, will accept, if the Federal Government insists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North. Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and the slaves could impair the institution over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people. Hence these terms are the cheapest the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

The Wilmington *Journal*, an original secession sheet, in speaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature upon the call of Gov. VANCE, ostensibly to consider the question of the Confederate currency, charges that other and more important objects occasion the called session. It bitterly denounces the reconstructionists as intending to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing other purposes.

The Raleigh *State Journal* alleges the discovery of a secret political organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, which has doubtless ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most apathetic.

The recent arrest and detention of Mrs. CHARLES H. FOSTER and daughter, by Georgia cavalry, while seeking to join her husband within our lines, is unequivocally denounced by the people of this State, who are now under the iron rule of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, as a gross and unwarrantable outrage.

Gen. HECKMAN is in command here during Gen. FOSTER's absence.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Sharp Cavalry Skirmish at Jackson—The Enemy Sharply Punished.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

Major-Gen. HURLBUT telegraphs from Memphis, July 17, to the War Department, as follows:

"The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at *Jackson, Tenn., by Col. HATCH, on the 13th.* Their loss was two hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, four hundred conscripts released, and about two hundred and fifty horses taken, with more than that number of arms."

Suspicious Vessel Seen off Cape Cod.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 19.

Maj. MCLELLAN received this evening the following communication from Mr. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, stopping at the Ocean House, Cape Elizabeth:

The United States steamer *Cambridge*, Capt. SPICER, has just arrived off this point from a cruise off the New-Jersey coast. He reports that heavy fogs have continued for eight days. Two of her officers have landed and forwarded dispatches to Washington. They report having fallen in with a large schooner off Cape Cod two nights since, which mysteriously refused to give information. When the *Cambridge* beat to quarters, she quickly made off in the fog, and was lost sight of. The *Cambridge* is now (5 P. M.) standing out to sea.

The firing reported on Friday, as heard off this port, was undoubtedly a thunder-storm at sea.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 19.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $873,000 5.20s on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 28. The formation of national banks in various parts of the country is creating an active demand for Government loans, while the recent military successes render a further issue of permanent loans extremely doubtful, and those already issued desirable not only for investment, but for banking purposes.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. William Adams, Conn.; Hon. William L. Avery, American Consul at Cape of Good Hope, Africa; Jos. Roberts, H. Mackie and B. C. Howard, Cal.; Capt. McCall and J. J. Van Horn, U. S. A.; A. W. Kirkwood and family, Washington, and W. J. Keen, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Percy Anderson and J. G. Kennedy, British Legation; G. Albees, Havana; R. De Puy, U. S. N., and G. W. W. Dove, R. B. Piotis, A. W. Morley and C. E. Emery, of the Engineer corps, U. S. Navy, all direct from Port Hudson, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Wm. B. Mann and F. C. Hills, U. S. Navy; Capt. Jewett, of the steamer *City of New-York*; Capts. Thos. N. Thompson, Raymond and W. H. Valiance, U. S. Army, and W. Spence and lady, Tennessee, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Dix arrived in the City on Saturday afternoon. He is stopping at a private residence up town.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed best and satisfactory, or money refunded. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., upstairs.

Hollendale Village Association.—Homes and Lots adjoining East New-York, accessible by several lines of cars, terms $116, payable in weekly installments. Attend the meeting THIS EVENING, at No. 151 Bowery, and get all the information relative to the enterprise, which is purely mutual. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Grover & Baker's First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

MCLEAN—GRAHAM.—In the First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, July 13, by Rev. Mr. Pierson, J. W. McLean, M. D., of Norwalk, to Harriet L., eldest daughter of C. J. Graham, of the same place. No cards.

WESTMAN—COYLE.—On Saturday, July 18, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JACOB S. WESTMAN to Miss JENNIE COYLE, all of this City.

YOUNG—BELLAMY.—On the evening of the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 60 Leroy-st., by Rev. D. DUNBAR, Mr. DUCKETT YOUNG to SUSAN H., only daughter of Mr. William Bellamy, both of this City.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday morning, July 18, MARY ANN, wife of Freeman Campbell. The remains were interred in Greenwood yesterday.

CARSON.—At Climax Prairie, Mich., on the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZA CARSON, originally of Cumberland, [illegible], and one of the early emigrants to [illegible], N. Y., aged 91 years.

CURR.—On Saturday, July 18, WILLIAM CURR, aged 70 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Broadway, between 65th and 66th sts., on Monday, July 20, at 4 o'clock.

FINNEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, HENRY MARTYN, son of Rev. Samuel E. and Isabella M. Finney, aged 7 months. Funeral to-day, at 3½ o'clock.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, WM. H. HAYDOCK, in the 50th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John L. Griffen, No. 15 West 36th-st., at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

HOYT.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 16, ELIZA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles Hoyt. The funeral will take place from her father's residence, at Norwalk, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at South Norwalk to convey friends by the 12½ train from 27th-st., New-York; returning, leave South Norwalk in [illegible] train.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, SAMUEL MURRAY, in the 46th year of his age. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 269 Madison-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

LIBBY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 19, OLIVER CARY, only child of Oliver and Sarah J. Libby, aged 9 months and 20 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 20, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 Bleecker-st. Boston papers please copy.

MCCALLA.—On Sunday, July 19, of cholera infantum, ALEXANDER, infant son of Robert M. and Hila Y. McCalla, aged 13 months and 13 days. Her remains will be taken to Montgomery, Orange County, for interment. Newburgh papers please copy.

MCMULLEN.—At Nyack, on Saturday, July 18, CLARA WALSH, daughter of John and Alice F. McMullen, aged 4 months.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, GEORGE MORRISON, in the 29th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Morrison, at No. 362 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, CHARLOTTE DIXON, infant daughter of William H. and Susan E. Philips. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 210 2d-av.

POOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 18, 1863, EUGENE, son of Samuel and Eliza W. Poole, aged 11 months and 8 days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 79 Hicks-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On Thursday, July 16, WM. E. SCHENCK, aged 30 years. The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 21st inst., without further notice, from the residence of his father, at Wilton, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven depot to meet the 2½ o'clock Harlem train from corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

SHEEK.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, IDA ROWE SHEEK, aged 1 year and 9 months. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 6 Mangin-st.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 19, of consumption, ALBERT E. SHERWOOD, aged 19 years, 11 months, the fourth son of the widow Antoinette Sherwood. The friends of the family, also the members of Allen-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 72 Stanton-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, July 20. His remains will be taken to North Greenwich on Tuesday morning.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, July 19, SARAH HALL, infant daughter of Samuel W. and Sarah H. Thompson. Funeral at 3½ o'clock this P. M., from residence of the parents, No. 223 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

what are the bad habits of children and youth, and their evil tendency, read

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 336.—July 18, 1863.
2, 3, 65, 54, 19, 43, 72, 75, 29, 60, 70, 71, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 337.—July 18, 1863.
32, 53, 29, 47, 18, 39, 6, 5, 26, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

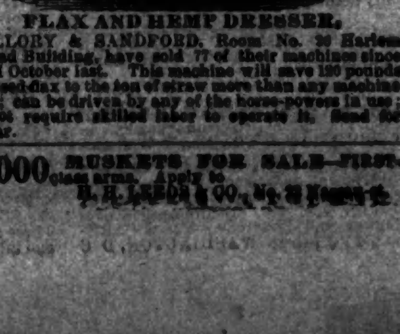
CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, OF LINEN MARSEILLES AND SUMMER WOOLENS. Assortment very fine, and Styles entirely new. DEVLIN & CO., Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST., Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (*Near corner of Fulton,*) Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL. *Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine.* Beware of imposition.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER. MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 30 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 150 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible]

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 73 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Fanno & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. W. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 9 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 27, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL. LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st. WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir, Your obedient servant, FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application. V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 96 East 36th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case. FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st. BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 43 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you. C. S. HOLLY.

Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Ballows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where [illegible] can be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the Superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded; which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle, or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

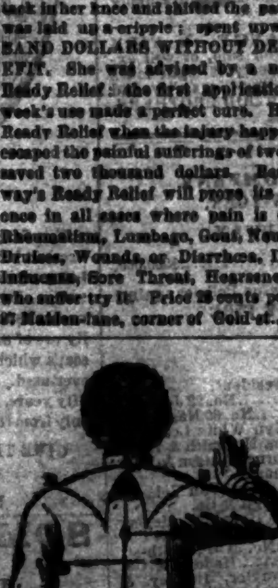
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary."

IT CURES SO QUICK.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfills its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.
NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

A highly respectable lady of the City of New-York, while nailing down some carpets, ran a small carpet tack in her knee and shifted the pan. For two years she was laid up a cripple; spent upward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief: the first application gave her ease; one week's use made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful sufferings of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvelous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Colds. Let those who suffer try it. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.



BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States. BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS. Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what children should eat, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE; a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c. Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 50c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers. T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G., July 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—THIS REGIMENT WILL assemble at the Armory, No. 598 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME. J. C. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

ALL CITIZENS WHO WISH TO TENDER their services for the purpose of preserving the quiet of the City, may report at once to Capt. BABCOCK, of the Tenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., at the Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., or at the headquarters of Co. C, No. 229 West 28th-st. Good men, entering the State service, will be mustered in for a short term. To such uniforms, arms and equipments will be immediately furnished.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 8.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. [illegible] 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL G. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 39 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after having deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. [illegible] 4th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Providence, R. I.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE ENAMELED

STEEL COLLARS.

Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 87 cents by mail. Gents' fine linen 4-ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR ICE!!

How can we do it? By putting it in one of our SPLENDID PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.

It has been ascertained that the use of one will save enough in ice during the season to pay for the pitcher.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 50 bbls. Ashes, 10,759 bbls. Flour, 162 bbls. and 863 bags Corn Meal, 211,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 163,[illegible] bushels Corn, 7,412 bushels Rye, 65,449 bushels Oats, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $7 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, [illegible] bbls., including 378 bbls. Pots and 54 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Is dull and prices favor buyers. Anthracite has been sold within the past three days at from [illegible] ℔ ton, from yard.

COTTON—Is dull and nominal. Middlings are selling in very small lots at 60c. ℔ lb.

FISH—All kinds have been inactive, and prices have been tending downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have again fallen off materially. Sales since our last, [illegible] bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 00@$5 30; poor to choice extra State, at $5 00@$5 40, chiefly at [illegible]@5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 90	@	$4 [illegible]
Extra State	4 90	@	5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90	@	[illegible]
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 50	@	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@	7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 [illegible]
Superior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@	8 [illegible]

Southern Flour is declining; sales since our last, [illegible] bbls., at $5 70@$6 40 for poor to good superfine, $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and [illegible] for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and cheaper; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5 05@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in less request at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 29 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 25@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly less active, though prices have declined materially. Sales have been confined to 72,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 25@$1 32, closing at $1 25@$1 27; Red Western at $1 22@$1 28; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 25—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]@$1 22, and Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 1[illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales have been reported to-day of 88,000 bushels, at 64½c.@[illegible], chiefly at 64½c.@65c., for shipping mixed Western; 64c.@64½c. for unsound; 70c. for White, and 66c.@67c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@74c.; State at 75½c.@[illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July, in the years indicated: [illegible]

HAY—[illegible] at 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales limited; prices have been depressed. The week's receipts reached [illegible] hides, [illegible] hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemann, 13,0[illegible] Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 24½c. cash, usual selection; 3,800 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 25c., cash, usual selection; 800 Montevideo Kips, 12 lbs., on private terms; 1,[illegible] Montevideo, [illegible] private terms; 200 Matamoras, [illegible] on private terms; 1,600 Pernambuco, 17 lbs., on private terms; 650 Wet Salted Montevideo, [illegible] lbs., [illegible]c. cash, usual selection; [illegible] Country Slaughter, [illegible] lbs. [illegible]c., cash, usual selection. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: [illegible] Dry Hides, 2,600 Wet Salted Hides, and 30 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has continued quiet throughout this week, the extraordinary excitement raging in the City having a tendency to engross the attention of the business community. Very few buyers have been in the Swamp, and they have bought very sparingly, while the quantity sold on orders is also quite small. In prices we can report no material change; the continued scarcity of prime stock enabling holders to maintain prices with considerable firmness. The receipts from the tanneries continue only moderate, and there is little or no accumulation of stock. For Oak Sole the market is also quiet, but prices are firmly maintained. In Rough Leather there is little or nothing doing. Prices are nominal."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of 3,100 bbls. at $11 62½@[illegible] for Old Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Mess; $10 [illegible] for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in very limited demand at irregular prices. Lard sales quiet; sales [illegible] tcs. and bbls. at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales 225 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess and [illegible] for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling slowly, at 14c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy at [illegible]

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots of East India, at $8@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—72,000 Matamoras Goat were sold, during the week, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 380 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12c., and Cuba, at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are heavy and cheaper. Messrs. Stuart now quote loaf at 14¾c.; crushed, ground, and granulated, at 14½c.; White A, at 14½c.; Yellow C, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 lbs., at 9½c.@10c., and [illegible] pkgs Grease at from 7½c.@7¾c.

TOBACCO—Owing to the deranged state of affairs, there is hardly anything doing. Sales, 36 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c.@23c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., the latter an extreme rate, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bbls. Flour (to complete a cargo) at 1s. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel; 3,300 packages Provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, and 200 bbls. Oil Cake at [illegible] ℔ bbl., and 300 packages Provisions at 25s.@40s. ℔ ton. For a British port direct, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a bark, 725 tons, to Havana, at $3,300; a British brig, 180 tons, to Cardenas, Lumber, $13 ℔ M., both in gold; a schooner, 147 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; a brig, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a Hamburg bark, 403 tons, to Cronstadt; an Argentine bark, 3[illegible] tons, to Rio Janeiro, and a British bark, 342 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
[illegible]	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star, July 27, New-York, Havana.

For California.

[illegible]

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very [illegible] per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of [illegible] and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORAGE TO LET—THE SUB-BASEMENT store No. 36 Dey-st., at $12 per month, particularly suitable for any kind of goods in tight packages or barrels, [illegible] patent hoistway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES [illegible] Park-row, [illegible] Inquire in office [illegible] Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $[illegible]. Total Assets, over $[illegible]. [illegible]

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK REDUCED 25 PER CENT. GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, TAMARTINES, ALPACAS, DELAINES, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, AND SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. ALSO An immense stock of SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, AT GREAT BARGAINS. W. E. PEYTON, No. 2[illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. CLEARING OUT!!! STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY SILKS and LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st. ☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS. —ALSO— NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st. ☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS! IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ALL OUR STOCK MARKED DOWN —[illegible] per cent.— Over [illegible] dollars worth of the above-mentioned goods TO BE SOLD OFF AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE. CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 263 Bowery. W. [illegible] ROBERTS, Proprietor.

R. H. MACY. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING. N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY. Nos. 204 and [illegible] av., [illegible] below 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northeast corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroads and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 101 Broadway.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—Well worthy the attention of capitalists—Forty thousand acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY NEAR Broadway and Canal-st., or will take in part payment a country place or farm. E. C. ANTHONY, No. [illegible] Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 83 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 45x150 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass houses built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house built of brick, 45x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 22 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house; wash-tubs, &c.; stable, &c., with two wings [illegible]; barn 60x100 feet 12x80, hennery 30x30; farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, garden, ice house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 11 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWARK, N. J., A FINE country residence, with about thirty acres, covered with choice fruit. Location unsurpassed for health; good neighborhood and convenient of access, with everything requisite for a gentleman's country home. Principals will address EDWARD, Box 2,761 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED house, out-buildings, and 18 acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade-trees; location healthy, and hourly communication with the City by railroad. Situation, New Jersey, 18 miles from New-York. Price $15,000. Three-fifths may remain on mortgage if desired. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 78 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CHOICE FRUIT AND garden farm of 25 acres, highly cultivated; great abundance of apples, pears, plums, grapes, berries, &c., of the best varieties. Fine improvements and pleasantly situated 13 miles in New-Jersey. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM and mill-seat in Pennsylvania for sale, or will exchange for City property. This property is eight miles from railroad communicating with New-York City, and considered very desirable. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL......$250,000.

The Company is now prepared to issue Policies against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE At current rates.

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WESSON, President.

HENRY YOUNG		No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SUYDAM		No. 20 Nassau-st.
FISHER HOWE		Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH		firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons.
JOHN WATSON		firm of Thorne, Watson & [illegible]
WM. W. HURLBUT, late firm of Hurlbut, Van Valkenburgh & Co.		
H. W. MEYER	firm of	H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST	firm of	Dowling, Cornell & Co.
[illegible] BLAKE		No. 31 West 26th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN	firm of	Hadden & Co.
J. B. SCHUYLER	firm of	Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT	firm of	Burdett & Everett.
E. T. BUSHNELL		No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. G. READ	firm of	Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH	firm of	James Low & Co.
[illegible] CORNING	firm of	H. K. Corning, Son & Co.
JOHN D. WYLIE	firm of	Wylie & Slade.
SMITH W. HALE	firm of	Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST	firm of	Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT	firm of	Albert Jewett & Co.
[illegible] KEYALS	firm of	Wylie & Keevals.
[illegible] BLOSSOM, late	firm of	B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES F. WENMAN		No. 166 Pearl-st.
[illegible] BARNES	firm of	D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS	firm of	Adams & Young.
[illegible] PHELPS STOKES	firm of	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
[illegible] BURTON	firm of	Bentley & Burton.
[illegible] TODD	firm of	Mabie, Todd & Co.
[illegible] NELSON TAPPAN		No. 77 Water-st.
[illegible] RICHARDS	firm of	Richards & Whiting.
[illegible] GRIGGS	firm of	Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. [illegible]	firm of	U. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALTER PHELPS		No. 45 Wall-st.
C. H. POND		Cooper & Pond.

SILAS C. BUTLER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 36 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditional of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, for coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stocks. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte, Gilbert, maker; rosewood etagere; marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, pailliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Also, several very fine proof engravings. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, On MONDAY, July 20, At 12 o'clock M., at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS, 140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Institution of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., Peremptory sale of elegant household furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, made by Chickering, brocatel and lace curtains, clocks, mantel ornaments, &c., the property of an English gentleman about leaving for Europe, consisting of as follows, viz.:

DRAWING ROOMS.

English velvet medallion carpets, rich crimson and gold satin window curtains and cornices; do. blue and gold satin window curtains, lace curtains, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel; do. in figured green satin, ormolu mounted; carved rosewood etageres, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood centre and side tables, [illegible] suites, two elegant rosewood, ebony and tulip wood, ormolu mounted cabinets, inlaid with marqueterie; two ladies' secretaries to match; do. centre tables, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, four round corners, finished back, of very brilliant tone and superior finish; superb ormolu clock and candelabras, imported by Tiffany & Co., cost $800; artistic bronze and ormolu etageres and mantel ornaments; ladies' rosewood secretary, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.

RECEPTION ROOM.

English velvet medallion carpet, rosewood suites in blue velvet, solid rosewood books, made by Baker; black walnut bookcase, plate glass doors; tapestry curtains of the richest and most costly description, elegant ormolu clock and mantel ornaments and gilt frame and mantel mirror, bronze chandeliers, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM.

Velvet carpet, elegant tapestry curtains, carved black walnut suites in tapestry, richly carved black walnut buffet and chiffonier, black walnut French plate mantel mirror, marble clock, bronze mantel ornaments, Sheffield plated ware, China decorated dinner and dessert service, cut glass ware, black walnut extension table, &c.

BEDROOMS.

English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, do. dressing tables, gilt frame mirrors, gold, brocade and lace window curtains; rosewood secretary, chair and lounge; chandelier and brackets, fine colored and proof engravings, rosewood crib, best quality of hair mattresses, cottage suite, &c.

HALLS.

Velvet carpets, black walnut marble-top hat stand and chair, stair rods, chandeliers and brackets, &c.

Also, ingrain carpets, black walnut cottage furniture, window shades, gas brackets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The above is all of the most elegant and recherché style, and was manufactured to order and will be sold without reserve. Will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., large assortment of furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, looking-glasses; large assortment of carpets, oil-cloths, matting, sofa-beds, bedding, paintings, together with everything for housekeeping. All to be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 1[illegible] West-st.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 185 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York. For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DECAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st.; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st.; HUNT & [illegible], No. [illegible] Murray and No. [illegible]; PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 106 Merchants'-row; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEARS PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription. Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates: U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881; U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription. FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Gold for dealers at current rates. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. [illegible] Hanover-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Due from Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Due from Directors of the Bank	$176,[illegible]
Due from Brokers	[illegible]
Real Estate	300,000 00
Specie	[illegible]
Cash items, viz.: Checks, &c., in Exchanges	1,094,[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]
Expense Account	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$[illegible]
Circulation Registered ......$[illegible] Less Notes on hand ......[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00
Profits	[illegible]
Due to Banks and Foreign Bankers	[illegible]
Due Depositors, on demand	[illegible]
Amount due, not included above, viz.: Unpaid dividends	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. JOHN A. STEVENS, President. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of July, 1863. THOS. P. OXER, Notary Public.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

JUNE 20, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, HAMILTON FISH, FERDINAND SUYDAM, } Committee.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their railroad, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows: Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859. Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861. Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861. Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863. Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

$6,000 WANTED ON FOUR HOUSES and lots in Brooklyn. Property recently cost $14,000. Apply to Dr. WALLER, No. 152 Franklin-st., New-York. Agents need not apply.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACCOUNTS [illegible], bounties and pay of discharged soldiers paid. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. O., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government, and procure patents, [illegible], bounty, [illegible], Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at Par for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 112 BROADWAY, JULY 6, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Also a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, first-place, on the 15th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 18th day of August. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the canceled bond therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 26 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863. [illegible] PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. [illegible] DEMING, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

[illegible] No. 40 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three-and-a-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared payable on demand. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 9th July, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 210 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 8, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst. By order of the Board. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. [illegible] TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20 next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. P. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date. H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

No. 61 WALL-ST., July 8, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. EDGAR V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. GARRETT S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1. The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. T. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WILLIAM M. PHELPS, SYLVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock. FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. F. HALSEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863. CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan." CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16, 1863.

PERSONAL.

GRACE DARLING.—WRITE TO MY REAL name, Company A, Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Fort Marshall, near Baltimore, Md. S. B. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS lately arrived from London, wishes to find a good family who would adopt her child, fifteen days old. Very good looking and very healthy. Address Miss E. P., 23d-st. and 6th-av., South Brooklyn, at Mr. Heyd's, Greenwood.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 589 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 3 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 100th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 4 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 32 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., Inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 200 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID DRUG store, Greenwich-st., near Canal-st.; superior store, doing a fine business; offered cheap; also, $600 wanted one year; 200 acres fine lands in Pennsylvania, worth $2,000; good bonus given; boot and shoe store, Court-st., Brooklyn, $1,000. Apply for two days at No. 203 Broadway, Room No. 7.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered,) G. R., office *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE MANUFACturing business, with a cash capital of $4,000 to $10,000, already established, from which the amount in profits in 12 months will equal the amount invested. None but principals need apply. Call at No. 43 Gold-st., loft No. 2.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty when paid, in consequence of not having served full time, can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

City Inspector's Department, New-York, July 18, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO THE STREET INSPECTORS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS OF THE CITY.—In consequence of dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the inequality of payments per load to the cartmen employed by this Department for removing ashes, garbage and dirt from the City, I have taken the subject into consideration, and have decided upon the following rates as the price to be paid per load from each of the Wards herein mentioned, from and after the 20th inst.; reserving, however, to myself, the right of increasing or diminishing the price in any of the Wards, as circumstances may hereafter dictate.

In making up this list, I have been governed by what I consider the best interest of the City, and a due regard to the interest of the laboring man, in securing for him a fair equivalent for his work, even beyond the rates which could be obtained elsewhere for the same amount of labor.

In making this announcement I would have it understood that this Department will not permit itself to be influenced or controlled by any extraneous organizations, as the allowance of any such interposition must be fatal to the objects for which this Department was organized.

In selecting men, you will continue to employ those now engaged, and such as you may regard as best fitted from experience to discharge the duties devolved upon them, and if any parties, for any reasons or excuses which they may choose to give, neglect or refuse to promptly discharge those duties, their places must be forthwith supplied by other employes, willing to do their duty.

The men now employed by the day will so continue to work until WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

Tickets will be ready for distribution as a substitution for the present system on the 22d inst.

Street Inspectors will notify their men on Monday morning that the above regulations will go into effect on that date.

List of prices in the several Wards in the City.

Wards.	Dirt Carts. Per load.	Ash Carts. Per load.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	27c.	[illegible]
6	24c.	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	27c.	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	24c.	[illegible]
15	24c.	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	27c.	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers-street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1863.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

City Inspector's Department, July 16, 1863.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL has passed a resolution, which has become a law, increasing the pay of laborers employed by the Corporation, to the sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, that hereafter, and from the date of said resolution, the laborers employed in the City Inspector's Department will receive the above-named amount.
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, July 20, 1863.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. R. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business.
GEO. R. PENDLETON, WM. H. PENDLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVernor, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 193 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from ... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table ... $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin ... $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations ... 30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Steerage ... [illegible]
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 25.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $91. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON. The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States Mail Side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. B. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The first-class Steamship LOCUST POINT, Carrying the U. S. Mails, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN.
None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 268 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER. 3,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

HOUSEHOLD BOON.—25-CENT BOTTLES, killing instantly, on washing, whatever infests the hair of man or animals; guaranteed safe and infallible. DODGE'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR, No. 834 Broadway. Dollar Pocket Stereoscopes "bring out" photographs as fast as picked up, with amazing distinctness and naturalness.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 3:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6, 6:10 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:15, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 5:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:35 A. M., 12:45, 3:10, 6:10, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train at 9:10 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.: Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.
FROM THIRTIETH-ST.: 7:25, 10:[illegible] A. M., and 3:37, 5:[illegible] P. M., 10:[illegible] P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:[illegible] P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS [illegible]
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:[illegible] A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 3½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 3 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 28, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. P. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powell, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. Phillips, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW steamboat SILAS O. PIERCE and others; also barges adapted expressly for excursions. Any grove secured that parties may desire. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 129 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDEwheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and HUGUENOT. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 45 Pine-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,466, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BY MAIL, A CERTIFICATE OF ONE hundred shares Illinois Central Railroad Scrip, [illegible], No. 3,343, to Hinchcliffe. Transfer stopped. BALLIN & SANDER.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.—A VERY superior singer is offered, with a large new cage, for $25. Address E. R., Box No. 3,136 Post-office, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes pastry, soups and fancy dishes; or as thorough laundress and chambermaid; wages $8. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS COOK OR HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted, to do cooking or general housework, by a neat respectable girl; is willing, capable and obliging, an excellent washer and ironer, economical and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; would assist with washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable and well recommended young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 370 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 180 East 15th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or is willing to do light chamberwork; speaks German and English; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from the birth; is willing to travel with or wait on a lady that boards; sews neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can bring a baby up by the bottle; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 195 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable person as seamstress; one who has got a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine of her own; or would be willing to go in the country with a lady. Address, for three days, HOPEFUL, Station G Post-office.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st.—In waiting, a number of excellent cooks, and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; for the City or country; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE first-class servants are now disengaged at BEDELL'S, No. 397 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 319 Grand-st.; an English Protestant first-class cook, Protestant laundresses, Protestant nurses, &c.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as book-keeper, assistant or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give first-class reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation as general clerk in any mercantile business, by a young man who has had 13 years' experience in the dry goods business. Can give first-class reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS ASSISTANT BAR-TENDER OR PORTER.—A young boy about 17 years of age, wishes a situation as assistant bar-tender or light porter, in a hotel; can come well recommended from former employers; or to take care of horses, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS SWISS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL farmer and gardener wishes a situation, together with his wife; she is a well-educated person, and can go as French nurse or governess. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of All Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A young Englishman, very respectable and a superior groom and driver, wishes a situation to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place, work in garden, &c.; is fully experienced in the care and treatment of horses; not afraid of work, and will be found a careful and valuable man. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, &c. to go in the country, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness, &c.; would assist in gardening if required, and otherwise make himself useful; can milk, and has got several years of unexceptionable references. Address D. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINgle man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses and all the duties belonging to a coachman's business and general work; has good reference. Address M. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 306 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C, Box No. 1[illegible]5 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by man and wife, without family—the man as gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 284 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, in any respectable place; is willing to work, and can give best reference if required. Call or address No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A PRODuce commission house; one familiar with the business. Address, with references, S. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book-keeper; a middle-aged man, conversant with European currencies, preferred. Address, with particulars, (salary required, &c.,) Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE PROVISION store, a young man, smart and good in selling, writing, figures, and honest. One preferred with some trade. Address L. L. & CO., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, naming City reference, age, experience. Salary, $300.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIately, a good German or Englishman to act as coachman and to make himself generally useful; to one of experience, well recommended, a desirable place may be had. Address J. R. P., Box No. 1,206 Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener and to be generally useful. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR, Taylor's Saloon, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SCOTCHMAN WHO understands farming generally. He must be a good driver and milker and understand the care of cattle. Apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a full breast of milk. Apply at No. 133 Macdougal-st., 2d house from 4th-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING House, 15 to 18 years of age, and well recommended; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 339 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week. A time-keeper for a coal mine in Pennsylvania. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A WRAPPER WRITER AT THIS Office. Apply at the subscription desk.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF pleasant rooms with board, in a quiet first-class family. Possession wanted by middle of September. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,783 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—In a private family, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, not far from depot. Address A. F. W., Box No. 3,112 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations in a private dwelling may be secured by early application at SEMMONS', No. 669½ Broadway, under Lafarge House, between 10 and 11 A. M.

MACHINERY.

BOILER WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND BOILer, of about 20-horse power, in good condition, for which cash will be paid. Also, for sale, a boiler of 15-horse power, nearly as good as new. Address, with full particulars and terms, Box 2,417 New-York Post-office.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 163 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS. The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the DENIER BROTHERS, Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, beside a variety of other EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING. They will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
As will also SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, in the country.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening, A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. TWO LIVING TIGER CATS. TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS. ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER. THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL. TWO LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, THE STEREOPTICON. MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 20 and 21. SELECTIONS OF THE BEST VIEWS In England, France, Germany, and Rome. LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY. Tickets 25 cents ... Children 15 cents. Family Tickets, admitting six persons, one dollar. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE. THE SUPERIORITY of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y. WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAVEN & BACON. Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased, as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER, 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 736 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7½ octaves.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855. Is a reliable Educational Exchange. For all who seek well-qualified Teachers; For representing Teachers who wish Engagements; For selling and renting School Properties; For giving Parents information of good Schools. NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers. Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 2[illegible]. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 233 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 161 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 524 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS, IN August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway; can obtain good situations in offices, stores or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 2. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED Trade Society of Journeymen Sailmakers are requested to meet at their room, XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN McDANE, from No. 75 King-st. JOHN DRISCOLL, President. JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY, July 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. F. W. ENGS, President. GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE SHIFTing top buggies, four and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, Sundowns, coaches, harness, &c., new and second-hand, at TAYLOR'S Carriage Repository, No. 11 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL. A great Swiss Shooting Festival will take place at Jones' Wood on WEDNESDAY, 16th, THURSDAY, 17th, FRIDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 19th of September, 1863, the proceeds of which are to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the Swiss soldiers killed during this most uncalled-for rebellion.

Donations of money or any articles that will be conducive to the relief of the families of the gallant deceased Swiss soldiers who have offered up their lives on the shrine of their adopted country, will be most thankfully received by the undersigned members of the Donation Committee.

The programme of performances will be similar to those held in Switzerland every two years, well known as the "Federal Shooting Festival."

We most respectfully invite all, without reference to nationality, to attend this benevolent affair, and further its patriotic and praiseworthy objects.

New-York, July, 1863.
J. HUNGERBUHLER, No. 631 B'dway.
C. ZIEGLER, No. 34 Vesey-st.
M. SCHINTZ, No. [illegible]

THE MORGAN RAID.

His Forces Believed to be Hemmed in.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 17.

The rebels burned the steam saw-mill and bridge across the canal at Jasper and the bridge across the Sabela, above Piketon, yesterday. They shot four or five prisoners at Jasper, and after paroling them shot and killed one of them, a school teacher, named McDowell.

This morning Morgan reached Jackson, where he burned a flour mill and the railroad depot—loss about $10,000.

The rolling stock had previously been brought to Hamilton, but the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad was cut in some extent. Jackson was then completely sacked and all the horses carried off by the rebels. They next made for Hamden, 12 miles due north. Their seizures were at Harrisonville, 15 miles northeast of this city, to-day, and were driving eastward. From all accounts it appears that Morgan has scattered his forces so as to deceive us as to his movements, but it is believed that Cincinnati is his ultimate object.

Gunboats and transports loaded with troops have gone up the river, and events begin to shape themselves.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

Gentlemen from Chillicothe, this evening, say that the force which Col. Ferrero took with him from that place yesterday was only 300 militia, which was all he could arm. The appearance of a number of our vessels had the effect to intimidate the armed men on the part of the citizens who supposed they were rebels advancing on the place. They burned their dressers and burnt the bridge across Paint Creek, notwithstanding that the work is forbidden at all times. Messengers from Col. Ferrero this morning state that his forces were at Berlin in Delaware County, and that Jackson, twelve miles to the east, was at Jackson with Hoffman's battery in his rear. Hoffman was waiting for Morgan to attack Morgan, when he would commence on attack in front.

This afternoon the Colonel dispatched to the Government that he had a skirmish with 2,000 of the enemy, and had succeeded in delaying them three hours. He had over 800 militia, who, however, fought well. He lost four men killed, while we lost none. It is Col. Ferrero's opinion that if the reinforcements from Gen. Cox reached Morgan would have gone in the direction taken. As it was, however, he had his forces concealed, and intended to surprise the bandits, but some accoutrel betrayed his position. Morgan succeeded in outflanking our men, but did not attain a great advantage on account of the nearness of Hocker, or else he might have cut them to pieces. He continued his course to the Ohio River, but it is not known exactly where he intends to cross it. We have fought at Pomeroy and Gallipolis, at which place some of his men proceeded further up the river, into the neighborhood of Parkersburgh. The Government has commandeered boats, rafts, and anything else that could be used in crossing the river over to the Virginia side. Gunboats are at Pomeroy and Marietta. Wilkes'ville, closely pursued by Hobson, could give no trace to his rear.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday.

At 4 o'clock A. M. this morning we learned at headquarters that Morgan's advance, after being repulsed at Jackson, by Col. Ferrero, moved back and thence south. He also again turned and moved northward, and crossed the Scioto and Hocking Rivers at Rockbridge, in Berlin, moving south toward Oak Hill. Finding our men in force, there he again turned northwest to Wilkesville.

Forces west down the Ohio from Athens and have obstructed the roads so that Morgan cannot get out in that direction. The latest dispatch says Morgan was moving to the direction of Pomeroy. A portion of Gen. Ware's forces, from Western Virginia, have been brought down to Ashland, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad to prevent Morgan crossing that road.

Our gunboat are at Pomeroy and points above, and all the people will daily turn out and fell trees and impede his passage he may yet be captured.

THE MARCH THROUGH INDIANA.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BRIGHTWOOD, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

Last year, when Kentucky was invaded, Indiana mustered, armed, equipped, and sent into that State one regiment a day, for nineteen consecutive days; but now, that Indiana was invaded, upon the call of the Governor for people, there was hesitation, when within twenty-four hours, a regiment to the number of one thousand men were accepted, armed, mustered, and marched to various points, to repel Morgan's crossing the river and moving northward.

He attempted to get out of Indiana, and cross the Ohio at New-Albany, Madison, and Aurora, but was met by superior forces of infantry at each place, who could be became engaged with Morgan's division, and is supposed to be marching to reinforce Gen. Lee.

A second attempt was made to effect his escape by the Government troops, and robbery stores, residences and citizens, at Rockport, the first town in Indiana they reached, the houses of citizens were entered, and the furniture, clothes, bedclothing and carpets torn in tatters, thinks in some instances.

The entire route from Rockport to Corydon was one of destruction, houses being burned and all that could be having been destroyed. Whole fields have been laid waste, and every act of vandalism conceivable was performed by this band of land pirates. They reached Corydon on Thursday evening, at 5 o'clock, and without even demanding a surrender of the town they threw a number of shells into it, among which were women and children.

Near Corydon a minister named Grimes, who owned the finest home in that section was fired upon by the rebels. He had dragged into the house by his wife and closed the door. The rebels burst open the door, wounded him through both thighs, set the house on fire and left Grimes to perish in the flames. His wife and other ladies in the house dragged him out to an orchard, and thus saved him from being roasted alive.

Near Mauckport they also killed Garrett Hunt, and just above the town they murdered Wm. Frances.

At Corydon all the storehouses were filled, and wanton destruction of property seemed to be the greatest object of the raiders.

When the town was captured, 300 of Col. Journett's Home Guards were made prisoners, and the balance of them escaped in the direction of Palmyra. Near Corydon, an old citizen, William Harrison fired upon the rebels. He was the keeper of the toll-gate this side of Corydon. The rebels shot him dead, and burned his house. They also burned a fine stone mill in the neighborhood of Corydon.

Caleb Thomas, of Edwardsville, was killed near Corydon. He was shot through the forehead. Jesse Hall Napon, of Lancaster, was also killed near Corydon.

Morgan demanded and received $2,100 from the owners of three mills, for not burning them. One man could not raise the amount demanded, and his mill was burned. They robbed every store in the place, and carried off about $15,000 worth of goods, and destroyed all kinds of goods and notions they could not use.

A sharp little fight occurred between the rebels occupied Corydon, between about six hundred citizens and Home Guards. The total loss was six killed, and twenty-nine wounded. Our loss was two killed, and 270 captured.

S. C. Simmons is among the captured citizens. Downey, Dodge & Co. are the principal sufferers financially, although all the storekeepers and mechanics are more or less by the robbers.

At Salem the depot was burned, but no other property of much value destroyed. A contribution of $2,000 was levied on the town. Avast Duperry, one of the wealthiest citizens of Southern Indiana, was compelled to pay $5,000 to keep his mills from being destroyed.

The injury to the Jeffersonville Railroad was very slight. It was all repaired by Monday evening. Trains are now running regularly on the road.

On the New-Albany and Chicago Railroad the rebels destroyed 16 bridges, and culverts from 6 to 100 feet in length, but all was repaired yesterday evening, and the road is now in running order.

At Palmyra big men were allowed, every licence in the destruction of property. Horses stealing is the order of the day with the raiders. We learn that they have already stolen from 600 to 700 head, all due valuable.

At Dupont they broke into the stores and took all the hats, shoes and clothing they could find. They also took about 2,000 canvas mans, but afterward threw most of them away, they being so closely pursued that they could not conveniently carry them. The calling out and organizing of over 12,000 men, with fully 20,000 more in reserve, and eager to be called into service, is one of the most striking evidences of the influence of Gov. Morgan, to whose energy, decision and popularity this unequaled and glorious manifestation of the power of Indiana is so largely due.

No other man in the State could have brought out an equal (or) such an immense force. And we think if any State can show such an honorable record of executive energy and capacity, and at popular enthusiasm and promptness in any emergency.

Col. Cameron and Capt. Hosman, of the First Regiment, have been mustered out of the service for offering his oval sentiments.

Wm. Stacey and John Gaine, of Hilliers Michigan

Capture of 300 of Morgan's Men.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

Gov. Boreman received the following this evening, from Parkersburgh:

Three hundred of Morgan's men were captured yesday, near Burlington. Among them was Col. Dunn. There is no doubt but Morgan's whole force will be captured.

Fire at the Oil Regions.

OIL CITY, Penn., Saturday, July 18.

A large fire is raging up the creek to-day. The Van Sirek well, and five or six derricks will about 6,000 barrels of oil, have been destroyed. Thousands of barrels of oil have been burned. The fire was from the [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

THE PRESS.

The only signs of the rebels in our immediate front is a party of forty of Moseby's guerillas, who are pursuing their usual avocation of horse stealing in the vicinity of Occoquan Creek. Last night a band of guerillas came within two miles of Fort Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge, and stole twenty horses. They will be "gobbled" by our cavalry.

Wagon loads of sick and wounded, unprovided with hammocks, arrived here late last night, and were taken to the Old Capitol Prison.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The recent battles at Gettysburgh have furnished additional evidence of the necessity of some such organization of an "Ambulance Corps," as was sought to be attained in the bill defeated by Congress at the last session. Prof. Bowditch, of Boston, is making very urgent representations to the authorities here to the attainment of that end, and is backed by numbers of our leading men. One eminent Senator, in particular, who receives the credit of securing the defeat of the bill last Winter, is now among the warmest friends of the measure.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

By order of the Secretary of War, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet in this city on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of numerous important cases—both civil and military. The following general officers have been detailed to serve as members of the Court: Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gens. G. W. Morgan, J. J. Abercrombie, J. F. Hartz, and S. A. Meredith. Maj. T. Gaines, of Twenty-second army corps, is appointed Judge Advocate.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.

The rebels, when they retreated from Gettysburgh, left behind them six drunken, inefficient and worthless surgeons, to take care of 11,000 wounded.

WOUNDED FROM GETTYSBURGH.

Thus far, 12,000 wounded have been brought from Gettysburgh, and distributed among the hospitals in Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Newark and New-York. A large number are also being sent to York, Pennsylvania.

NAPOLEONIC.

Persons searching to know a good thing done by the General-in-Chief, can be gratified in at least one particular. During the hesitancy to attack Lee, while the latter was escaping, Gen. Meade telegraphed to Gen. Halleck the divided opinion of his council of war. The following is the substance of Gen. Halleck's reply:

"It is provoking that councils of war never agree. Attack the enemy at once, and hold your council of war after wards."

It was a plagiarism from Napoleon; but we ought to be thankful for anything Napoleonic.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The General Land Office has just received the plat and return of survey for the Rancho la Liebre, confirmed to Juan Maria Flores, containing 48,709 50-100 acres in the State of California, the same having been transmitted to the department, in order to obtain a patent or complete title for the land. Returns just received for the month of June, 1863, show very active operations under the Homestead law in the Vermillion Land District, Dacotah Territory.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in the absence of a special agreement, the *grantor* of a deed of conveyance should bear the expense of the necessary stamps.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. O. G. Wheatley, Jaffrey, New-Hampshire; Johnson H. Hoge, Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

PROMOTIONS.

The recently published list of promotions in the Regular army is incorrect in at least two particulars:

First—The promotion of Major Samuel Dawson to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninth infantry, vice Paul, who is put down among the killed at Gettysburgh, has not taken place. The War Department has never been notified of Gen. Paul's death, but to the contrary, that he is recovering.

Second—The Maj. Williams, of the Sixth cavalry, who is cashiered, is not Williams, the spy, recently executed in Tennessee by order of Gen. Rosecrans, but his brother, Maj. Lawrence Williams, formerly of Gen. McClellan's Staff, and now a resident of New-York.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Maj. Freeman McGilvery, formerly in command of the Sixth Maine battery, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the artillery service. Col. McGilvery, in the recent battles at Gettysburgh, commanded an artillery brigade, composed of the Fifth and Ninth Massachusetts, Third Pennsylvania, and Fifth and Sixth Maine batteries. His command rendered valuable services in Thursday's and Friday's battles. Maj. McGilvery has gained his several promotions by hard fighting in the field.

TO BE TRIED.

Medical Inspector-Gen. Perley will be tried, it is said, before a Military Commission.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order, in recognition of heroic conduct, extraordinary courage, and valuable services, which have won the "Medal of Honor:"

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 41.—The following named petty officers and others have been recommended to the Department, agreeably to the requirements of General Order, No. 16, of April 4, 1862, in such terms as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, to entitle them to the "Medal of Honor" authorized, by an act of Congress approved December 21, 1861, to be bestowed upon "such petty officers, seamen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action and other seaman-like qualities during the war."

Francis Bell, Captain of the After Guard, United States frigate *Sumter*, was pilot of the boat employed in cutting out the rebel armed schooner *Royal Yacht* from Galveston Bay, Nov. 7, 1862, and evinced more decided opposition to the four rebels on board than Gen. Banks and them was ever before witnessed by his commanding officer. Although severely wounded in the encounter, he displayed extraordinary courage under the most painful and trying circumstances.

William Thompson, Signal Quartermaster, United States steamer *Mahaska*, in the action at Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861, steered the ship with a steady hand and a bold heart under the batteries; was wounded by a piece of shell, but remained at his station until he fell from loss of blood, his leg then amputated.

John Williams, Boatswain's Mate, United States steamer *Mahaska*, in the action at Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861. Captain of 11-inch gun; was conspicuous for his good courage, cheerful way of encouraging his fellows, loading few shots and inspiring his gun's crew with his manner.

Matthew Arnick, Signal Quartermaster, United States steamer *Curondelet*, at the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, February 6 and 16, 1862, and other times, most faithfully, effectively and valiantly performed all the duties of a Signal Quartermaster and Captain of a rifled bow gun, and conspicuous for valor and devotion.

John Mackin, Corporal of Marines, United States steamer *Cayuga*, in the attack on Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff, James River, May 15, 1862, particularly mentioned for his gallant, constant and serviceable and signal acts of devotion to duty.

Matthew McClelland, first-class Fireman; J. E. Vannette, first-class Fireman; J. Ryan, second-class Fireman; John Thorman, second-class Fireman, United States steamer *Richmond*, in the attack on the Fort Hudson batteries, March 14, 1863, when the fire-room and other parts of the ship were filled with hot steam from injury to the boiler by a shot; these men, from the first moment of the casualty, stood firm that their duty and even courageous in their exertions to remedy the evil by hauling the fires from the injured boiler—the heat being so great from the scattered effusion of fire and steam that they were compelled from mere exhaustion, to relieve each other every few minutes, until the work was accomplished.

Peter Howard, Boatswain's Mate, United States steamer *Octorara*, Commander Green, in the United States vessel, on all occasions, manifested skillfulness and fights, the greatest intrepidity and devotion. In the latter vessel during the attack on Charleston, was stationed at the gunlock, and when the shot penetrated, scattering the iron, exposed to convey his commanding officer with his person.

Peter Howard, Boatswain's Mate; Andrew Bauer, gunner's mate; F. R. Vinton, Sergeant of Marines, United States steamer *Mississippi*, in the attack on the Fort Hudson batteries, night of March 14, 1863. Commended for zeal and courage displayed in the performance of unusual and trying service while his vessel was aground and exposed to a heavy fire.

Samuel Wood, seaman, United States steamer *Miami*, but temporarily on board the United States steamer *Mount Washington*, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, fought his gun with the most determined courage; plunged into the stream and succeeded in saved a ship mate who had been knocked overboard by a shell, and was conspicuous for his zeal, skill and courage.

Henry Fehrland, seaman, United States steamer *Minnesota*, but temporarily on board the United States steamer *Mount Washington*, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, conducted himself with the highest coolness and courage, and volunteered to go upon the pilot-house to watch the movements of the enemy, which he did, remaining until ordered down, although the balls flew thick around him, and three struck within a few inches of his head.

Albert H. Wood, Coxswain, United States steamer *Minnesota*, but temporarily on board the United States

[illegible] River, April 14, 1863, [illegible] coolness that could not be surpassed, [illegible] on the head from a partially [illegible] an open boat to carry a hawser [illegible] United States steamer *Mount Washington*, Nansemond River, April 14, 1863, [illegible] with the utmost coolness and [illegible] unexpected devotion to the service.

[illegible] Quartermaster, United States steamer *Mount Washington*, in an attack on the Vicksburgh batteries, May 27, 1863, [illegible] severely wounded while at the [illegible] occurred to "lend a hand," and [illegible]

[illegible] Boatswain's Mate, United States steamer *Mount Washington*, in an attack on the Vicksburgh batteries, May 27, 1863, [illegible] in making signals, and in rallying the men to the guns of the forward battery under a heavy fire.

Thomas Jenkins, seaman; Martin McHugh, seaman; Thomas B. Corcoran, landsman; Henry Dow, landsman; John, United States steamer *Richmond*, in an attack on the Vicksburgh batteries, May 27, 1863. All conspicuous for coolness and bravery under a severely accurate fire.

These were no ordinary cases of performance of duty.

John Wood, Boatswain's Mate, United States steamer *Pittsburgh*, in an engagement with the batteries at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, had been confined to his hammock several days from sickness, yet insisted on and took command of the gun of which he was captain, fought it for over two hours, and only left it when no longer able to stand. Conspicuous for his coolness.

Christopher Brenner, seaman, United States steamer *Mississippi*, (but belonging to the *Colorado*,) in the capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and New-Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862, by his courageous example to those around him, and his coolness and intrepidity, attracted the notice of his commanding officer; was the life and soul of the gun's crew.

Edward Lincoln, Coxswain, United States steamer *Wabash*, in the engagements at Pocotaligo, Oct. 22, 1862, selected permission to accompany the Dewitter Corps, and performed his duty with such gallantry and presence of mind as to attract the attention of all round him. Knowing there was a scarcity of ammunition, he came up through the whole line of fire with his "shirt slung over his shoulders and filled with fixed ammunition, which he had brought two miles from the rear."

A "Medal of Honor" is accordingly awarded to each of the persons above named, which will be transmitted upon application, being made through their commanding officers respectively.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Following is an extract of a letter from S. G. Colony, United States Agent for Indians, dated

FORT LYON, Colorado, June 20, 1863.

SIR: On my return from Washington I found the Caddoe and other tribes of refugees Indians, in very my charge, encamped at the mouth of Walnut Creek, about thirty miles south of Fort Larned.

They had selected a beautiful grove for their encampment, built themselves huts thatched with grass, dug wells, &c., and were anxiously waiting the arrival of their goods and provisions.

They were destitute of both clothing and provisions, having been robbed of everything by the rebels before leaving Texas, and had it not been for the abundance of buffalo, many must have died from starvation.

The goods and provisions purchased by me (under your instructions) arrived on the 18th of the month, and were immediately distributed among them.

They seemed highly delighted and perfectly satisfied, and wished me to inform their Great Father at Washington that they would always remain loyal to the Government of the United States.

They were very anxious to know when the 4th of July arrived, that they might celebrate it as they had been accustomed to in their own country.

The Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches are largely divided among the men, women and children, about 1500 each.

They represent that some 200 more are about to leave Texas to join them. About 10 arrived at their camp the day before I arrived there; these represent the condition of those remaining behind as truly deplorable. Their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, provisions and almost everything else that they possessed had been taken from them to feed the troops in the Confederate army.

They were obliged to leave home in the night and remain concealed during the day in order to make their escape.

They report that a large body of Texan troops were on the Canadian branch of the Red River moving northward, and on Col. Leavenworth's asking them if they would accompany him as scouts, Jacob (who accompanied me to Washington last Winter) immediately volunteered and continued to furnish as many young men as the Colonel required.

They are much more reliable, quiet and industrious, than any of the other tribes under my charge, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to do something for them.

As the season has so far advanced that they cannot plant for themselves (which they were very anxious to do) it will be necessary for the Government to provide them with a small amount of seeds and provisions before Winter sets in.

Gov. Dodge, of Utah Territory, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a communication to Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 20th of June, at Great Salt Lake City, says he had just returned from his Northern Expedition, having been absent six weeks in the Indian country, and traveled over 600 miles. He accompanied Gen. Connor to Snake River Ferry, two hundred miles, where they separated, and the General proceeded with his cavalry up the Blackfoot River, and south across the dividing ridge to Soda Springs, at which place he has established a military post on the old California and Oregon roads. The General met the Bannacks and Shoshones in small bands, and after counseling with them he (Gov. Dodge) called they were disposed to make peace and [illegible] The exhibition of a cavalry force among them apparently convinced them that they could be rescued by the power of the Government, and that they would certainly be punished if they committed depredations upon the white men. There are, undoubtedly, as they say, some bad men among them, who will not be controlled by the Chiefs; but efforts are made by the peaceable Indians to restrain them. The only bands that appear determined on hostilities were the tribe of the Pahdeis, Sagaritis and Sumpitches, and with those the Governor could obtain no communication. They must, he says, be left with Gen. Connor's troops. When at Snake River Ferry, two expresses arrived, bringing information that a large body of Bannacks and Shoshones were assembling at Kamash Prairie, about 100 miles further North, and the new road used by emigrants to Bannack City, with the intention to either fall upon the miners on Beaver Head and its branches, or upon the emigrants along the road, between South Pass and Bridger. If this could be prevented by an interview, the Governor felt it to be his duty to make the attempt, and he therefore proceeded with his interpreter to the place indicated to meet them. At Kamash Prairie he found but few Indians, those remaining stating that those who had been there had gone in different directions to the mountains to hunt, and that they were all friendly to the whites, and disposed to be peaceable. They complained of the white men at Bannack City, firing upon them in the streets of that place, when they were there upon a friendly visit and were molesting no one. The white men, without provocation, killed their chief, Sagaie, and two others. They said they did not intend to avenge this wanton act, because it was committed by drunken white men, and they thought that in the people there were drunk at the time. The Governor advised them not to go there again, and to keep away from drunken white men; to be kind and render good service to the emigrants along the road, and that they would be generously rewarded. He gave them a few presents of blankets, &c. However, fearing that harm might be troublesome from the conduct of the Indians, and that other bands might feel disposed not to overlook it, the Governor determined, as there was no Indian agent in that section of country, to proceed to Bannack City, about eighty miles distant, to ascertain the truth of their statement, and to counsel with the whites, who might be along the road through the mountains. On entering the mountains, he encountered a large band of Shoshones, who manifested a friendly spirit, expressed a desire to be at peace, and thankfully accepted the few presents he was able to make them.

On arriving at Bannack the Governor learned, with regret, that the statement made by the Indians of the wanton murder of their people by the whites was true; that they were killed in cold blood as they were sitting quietly and peacefully in the street by a desperado, while then; and that their sole object in visiting the place was to give up a child (which they did) which had been demanded of them on the supposition that it was a stolen white child.

The Governor saw the child, and had no doubt that it was a half breed, and was rightfully in their possession.

While at Bannack he ascertained that bands of Flatheads had passed on the road by which he came in search of the Bannacks and Shoshones, for the purpose of stealing their horses, and making war upon them.

All the Indians he met during his absence appeared to be desirous of forming a treaty with the United States, and he informed them that Peace Commissioners were ready to meet them, he would send a messenger to them and inform them of the time and place for them to assemble.

A subsequent communication from Gov. Dodge, dated June 26, 1863, says: "By the efforts of Gen. Connor and myself, Little Soldier, the Chief of the Weber-Utes, who has been hostile and committing depredations for some months past, has been induced to come in with his band, and promises to remain at peace with the whites. He met us, with fourteen of his warriors, to-day, in council, wished to make a firm and lasting peace, encamped at a piece near the city, where we can supervise his conduct, and agreed to remain there until we can tell him to go to his hunting grounds; and has sent messengers to other Ute bands, assuring them of their safety if they join him, and of our friendly disposition, and advising them also to come in. I have now strong hopes that hostilities on the part of the Utes will cease."

From the letter just referred to above from Gov. Dodge, and from other equally reliable sources, the Indian Bureau is additionally advised that but for the conduct of the unprincipled whites peace would prevail to a greater extent than it now does among the Indian tribes.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.

REPORTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral Farragut, dated the 9th inst., in which he states that having received intimation from various sources on the 21st ult. that the rebel Gen. Price was moving from Arkansas toward the Mississippi, he made the proper disposition to meet the rebels at such points as he knew to be accessible, sending a force to Helena. The *Bragg*, *Tyler* and *Hastings* were the vessels detailed.

The object of the expedition was to prevent the rebels from their design of moving on some point on the river, cutting off our transports and relieve Vicksburgh. They attacked the outpost of our troops on the 4th inst. with their whole force, and as the works were slight, succeeded in getting possession of a small fort and four light guns. The troops under Gen. Prentiss behaved most nobly in the engagement, and at the writing of Admiral Porter's report, Price was retreating toward Alexandria.

Rear-Admiral Farragut, in a report to the Navy Department, dated 10th inst., states: "I have the honor to inform the Government that we have Port Hudson. On the 7th inst., I received a note from Commander Palmer, of the *Harford*, stating that the gunboat *Price* had arrived from Vicksburgh, with a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Banks, announcing the surrender of Vicksburgh, with 27,000 prisoners and 120 field pieces and heavy guns. Upon receiving the intelligence, Gen. Banks proposed to me to join in firing a salute of 100 guns as a feu de joie. Being called down the river by a knowledge that the Texans were stealing batteries on the river in out of Gen. Banks' supplies, I proceeded to Donaldsonville. At Baton Rouge I found an army transport, with a bearer of dispatches to Gen. Banks, commanding the defences of New-Orleans, announcing to him the fall of Vicksburgh. I sent two boats to convoy her, but on my way up I met the *Monongahela* and *New-London*, which vessels had just had a fight with the batteries, in which Commander Read was mortally wounded.

Well might it be said "the country could have better spared a better man." I know nothing of him personally as a man, but I do know that no navy can boast of a better officer, and I deem him a great loss, both to the navy and to his country. Capt. Jenkins was also on board the *Monongahela*, on his way up to take command of the *Richmond*. He was wounded by the same shot.

The United States gunboat *Otsego* recently captured the schooner *Minion*, with 170 bales of cotton.

LEE'S ARMY.

There is nothing definitely known about Lee's army. The supposition is he is making his way to Culpeper and Gordonsville with all possible speed.

Funeral of Col. Heaton, Eighty-second New-York State Volunteers.

Yesterday, the last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of this much-lamented and gallant officer, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh while gallantly leading the men of his regiment against the enemy.

Capt. J. W. Bonnell, of the Eighty-second, came on from the seat of war in this City, having obtained thirty days' furlough, to attend the funeral and look after the interests of the deceased, which he promptly did.

The remains left the City Hall at 3 o'clock P. M., the military band playing the "Dead March."

Following was the programme of arrangements for the obsequies:

The remains of the deceased soldier lay in state in the Governor's room in the City Hall, from 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, 18th inst., until 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 19th inst., in order that those of our citizens desirous of seeing the remains might have an opportunity of doing so.

The funeral procession left the City Hall precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. in the following order:

Military Escort.
Hearse.

The following gentlemen acted as

PALL-BEARERS:

Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher,	Daniel Morris,
Adjt. John Sullivan,	Joseph Gerry,
Capt. Jonas Redington,	Richard Goodwin,
Sheriff James Lynch,	Stephen P. Russell,
Andrew J. Byrne,	Ex-Sheriff John Kelly,
Jean Reale,	Patrick C. Carey.

Immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages.

Officers of the regular army.
Officers of the First Division N. Y. S. M.
Officers of the Volunteer army.
Officers and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 38, I. O. of O. F.
Officers and members of Manhattan Lodge No. 469, F. and A. M., without regalia.
The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeants-at-Arms.

Citizens generally.

The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings were displayed at half mast during Saturday and yesterday, and the owners and lessees of public and private buildings, and the owners and masters of shipping in the harbor, displayed their flags at half-mast from sunrise until sunset during the day.

The procession formed in front of the City Hall and passed out of the west gate of the Park into Broadway, on Broadway to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street to Third-avenue, to Tenth-street, to the ferry in front of said street, thence to Calvary Cemetery, the place of interment.

The military escort was composed of the Second and Seventy-first regiments, with the respective officers of each corps.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Robbery of Brooks Brothers' Clothing Store.—The parties arrested on Thursday, at Charing Ferry, with goods in their possession, supposed to be stolen at the sacking of Brooks Brothers' clothing store, were arraigned before Justice Perry on Saturday. The names of the accused are Richard C. Rathbunsay, Elizabeth Archer, Anthony Smith (a boy,) and Thomas Smith. Articles amounting in value to $30 were found in possession of Rathbunsay. The goods were identified by the foreman of the establishment, Mr. James N. Pear, and the accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny. The woman Archer had stolen material for five coats valued at $15. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Anthony Smith was discharged on account of his youth, and the goods in Thomas Smith's possession being claimed as his own, and not having been identified as stolen property, he also was discharged.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.—The body of a colored man was found in the river near the Central Elevator, Furman-street, yesterday. The deceased was of powerful frame, about six feet in height. Had on a figured calico overshirt, red flannel undershirt, dark overalls, light striped pantaloons, thin drawers, and stout calfskin boots. There were no marks of violence on the body. The body of a young man, 19 or 20 years of age, was picked up in the water at the foot of Dorlon street, yesterday morning. Deceased is about five feet six or seven inches in height, black hair, cut short. Had on a grey undershirt, but no other clothing. Coroner Hagaman held inquests on both bodies, and verdicts of found drowned were rendered. They remain at the dead-house for identification.

The Firemen and the Draft.—A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Western District Fire Department was held in the office of the Chief Engineer, City Hall, on Saturday evening. There was a full attendance of the officers of the different fire companies. The object was to appoint a Committee to act in conjunction with similar committees of the New-York and Eastern District Fire Departments, with a view of consulting Gov. Seymour as to the liability of firemen to the draft. The sentiment of the meeting appeared to be that firemen as a body should be exempt from membership in consequence of their liability to be called out at any moment to protect the property of citizens. A motion to appoint a committee of five was adopted, and the following gentlemen were named: Hoseman Fa-Farren, Hector No. 20; Francis McGrath, Hook and Ladder No. 4; J. Price Parker, Engine No. 14; Dennis McNamara, Engine No. 5; John Campbell, Hose No. 6. To which Chief Engineer John Christopherson was added.

Two Regiments Returned.—The regiments sent from Brooklyn to Pennsylvania returned home yesterday. The Thirteenth, Col. Woodward, and the Twenty-eighth, Col. Bacon, arrived in the morning, and the Twenty-third, Col. Everdell, the Fifty-second, Col. Cha, and the Fifty-sixth, Col. Adams, reached the City in the evening. The men presented a bronzed and hardy appearance, but looked as if greatly fatigued. They marched to their respective armories and were dismissed.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 156, of which 47 were adults and 109 children, from the following causes mainly: Cholera infantum, 21; cholera morbus, 3; scarlatina, 12; consumption, 18; scarlet fever, 5; diarrhœa, 4; diphtheria, 2; killed or murdered, 2, &c. Natives of the United States, 124; Ireland, 26; Germany, 4; England, 1; unknown, 1.

Inflammatory Posters.—The curbstones and fences about the city were covered with posters yesterday morning, bearing the inscription, in large letters, "Free Organizer!" No one appeared to know anything about the object, but many expressed it to relate to a long since defunct organization. It is plainly to be seen, however, that it is creating a state of feeling which in these turbulent times should be avoided.

How the Union is to be Restored.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letters of your able correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," and have, with many others, been impressed by his clear and sound statesmanship, and his military sagacity. I would like to propound to him this question: "After the military power of the South is broken, how are we to restore the Union?" I ask this question in view of the deep-seated hatred of the South against the Government, the dangerous and disorganizing power of the Democratic party North, and the complications of the negro question, which lurks underlies the whole subject.

I am aware that we can hold sound theoretical views in disposing of Slavery, but we must now meet it as a practical question.

Permit me to add that the course of your paper during the reign of the mob in New-York has been praised by every sound man in our community. Your editorial of the 15th inst. is a noble one in every sense of the word. Your course last week will always be a bright one in the history of your journal, upon which you can look back with pride and satisfaction. I would that some other papers could say the same.

BALTIMORE.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a composition of rubber, gum, starches, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

You Can See It in His Face.—Is a man honest and upright in his dealings his face shows it. Is he a rogue or a trickster, an expert physiognomist can at once detect it. The *Phrenological Journal* is giving the most lucid lessons on Physiognomy ever published. See article on noses with 22 illustrations, in July number—only 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriages driven and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fletcher's Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 18—In steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool—Mrs. Isabella Sharpe, Miss Anna M. Sharpe, Miss Emily Sharpe, Miss Ellis, Miss Mary Conner, Col. Denton and wife, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Walker, Master Walker, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Smith, Chas. Hutchinson, Geo. Roach, Hugh Craig, Andrew Craig, Master Hugh Craig, A. Hitchcock, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Fox, Mr. Ramsay with child, Mr. Sauer, wife, child and servant, R. Shearing with child, 2 children, Paul Fawcett, Rev. S. A. Ayscough and child, Rev. Geo. Ayscough, Rev. Geo. Ayscough, Buchanan, Miss Smith and servant, John Neill, Thos. Lawes, O. Beasley, Miss C. Meanz, Mr. Campbell, Dr. John R. Hickson.

JULY 19—In steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen—Geo. H. Hecht, Jos. Hecht, Jos. Hecht, Jr., Wm. Bauer, Wm. Pinck, Hermann Schulz, Hermann Hahle, Dorothea Franke, A. Fachenauer, J. A. Schoborg, Oscar Schomberg, Wm. Hirsch, Ludwig Schumayer, Alphonse Kalcher, Werner Rechner, Mr. Haulland and family, T. H. Dissing, Mr. Ehrenmann Kuhn, Mr. Ehrenmann.

In steamship *Nebraska*, from Liverpool—Col. Darrington, Capt. Chambers, Mrs. Cardenas and child, Mrs. Atwood, J. Kordel, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Muller, Capt. Dred Baker, Capt. F. B. Ames, John Holden, H. Hilarie, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones, Jr., W. Nelson, Mr. Berry, Geo. E. Elem, J. E. Bliss, J. A. Lambert, D. Sutherland, Geo. C. H. Davis, J. E. Fathen, R. McKelvy, C. S. Cotton, C. C. Jones, Lieut. L. L. Selfick, Mr. Allen, Dr. J. B. Mann, U. S. A., Milford Rogers, D. R. Wylie, F. Chamnis, and 40 in the steerage.

Sun Rises.	4 42	Sun sets.	7 31	Moon sets.	9 28
				HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook	10 32	Gov. Island	11 22	Hell Gate	3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW